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VOL. VIII

NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1921

No. 18

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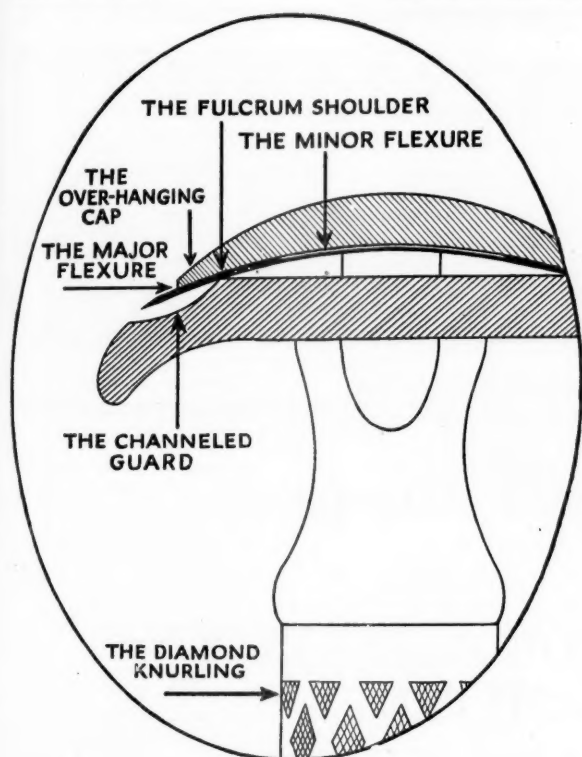


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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VIII

NEW YORK, MAY 4, 1921

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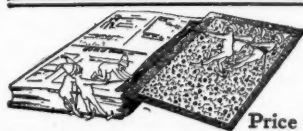
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THE EMERGENCY TARIFF

The tariff bill which was passed by the House and has just been amended by the Senate Finance Committee, owes its origin to the demand of the farmers for protection against Canadian products which come in competition with American wheat, corn, wool, cattle, vegetable oils, tobacco, milk, cheese and fruits. A bill for this purpose was introduced at the last session by Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan and died with the close of the session. The new bill was introduced by George M. Young of North Dakota and bears his name. It contains an anti-dumping section, and as amended last week by the Senate Finance Committee, provides protection for dyes by transferring the functions of the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State to the Treasury and continuing the embargo and licensing features.

In the amended Senate bill the 66 2-3 per cent foreign currency depreciation section has been eliminated. The valuation clause now reads:

Section 205. That for the purposes of this title the foreign market value of imported merchandise shall be the price at the time of exportation of such merchandise to the United States at which such or similar merchandise is sold or freely offered for sale to all purchasers in the principal markets of the country from which exported, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade for home consumption (or, if not sold or offered for sale for home consumption, then for exportation to countries other than the United States), including the cost of all containers and coverings and all other costs, charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States, except that in the case of merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased by the person by whom or for whose account the merchandise is imported, prior to the time of exportation, the foreign market value shall be ascertained as of the date of such purchase or agreement to purchase.

An important amendment prohibits foreign exporters from shipping into American markets in event of their refusal to permit examination of their books by American agents to determine costs and sales prices. Present laws provide only a fine in case of such refusal, but customs officials asked for a stronger weapon as a support to the anti-dumping laws. An importer who refuses to permit a duly accredited officer of the United States to inspect his books and correspondence is also prohibited from importing goods while such failure continues and any merchandise received for such person will be sold at public auction. These sections will be a check upon under-valuations.

The anti-dumping provision of the House bill is changed and appraisers are not required to watch

for dumping in all importations, but only when dumping is complained of or is suspected by them. While the modifications in the bill are acceptable to many interests who have been fighting the measure, it is probable that strong opposition will again crop up. If passed it must go to conference, and should the House conferees agree to the changes the bill must be resubmitted to both branches of Congress. The tariff rates on farm products, including vegetable oils, have not been changed and this fact may reconcile the House to the amendments made by the Senate Committee.

THE ASPIRIN DECISION

The decision handed down by Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court in Bayer versus the United Drug is more or less unsatisfactory to both parties. The decision, however, in spite of the fact that it is rather complicated, makes a distribution of the rights in the case based on the arguments by both sides. The United Drug argument was based on the contention that the word aspirin had become the generic name of acetylsalicylic acid through its long association with this product, and that this medicinal had become associated in the public mind with the name aspirin irrespective of the manufacturer. Inasmuch as the public has come to know acetylsalicylic acid solely as aspirin, Judge Hand maintained that the use of the word aspirin on packages intended for the ultimate consumer, that is, packages of tablets for sale at retail over the drug store counter, was valid.

On the other hand, the Court ruled against the use of the word aspirin on labels, invoices, bills of lading, in the sales to the manufacturing-consumer, wholesale or retail druggist, and physician, as covering bulk goods. Judge Hand's contention is that firms or persons engaged in the drug business, manufacturing or jobbing, as well as physicians, are sufficiently acquainted with acetylsalicylic acid to realize that this product is chemically identical with Bayer's Aspirin. In few words, Judge Hand indicated that goods meant for the trade could not be labeled aspirin, while acetylsalicylic acid packed in form to go to the public could be labeled "aspirin" without suffix or qualification. No costs were assessed against the defendant so it may be judged therefrom that The Bayer Co. failed to prove that it had been damaged.

The actual working out of the decision in the sale and distribution of acetylsalicylic acid in the drug trade has yet to be observed, but opinions from various sources indicate that it will only add another complicated tangle to the long string of red tape by which the trade is already hampered. The Court obviously decided the case on its merits, but does the decision mean anything?

FORMULA NO. 40

Reports indicate that all perfumers are not hastening to acquire supplies of the new Formula 40 denatured alcohol which contains brucine sulfate and pure acetone as the modifying agents. Each appears to be waiting for the other fellow

to try it first, and judging from the attitude of some consumers, the confidence of the trade in any denatured alcohol for perfume use, is not great. The opinion has been expressed that for hair tonics, toilet waters, and similar products, Formula 40 may be first class, but where the alcoholic content is high, and expensive aromatics or essential oils are used, it is not altogether certain that sufficient deterioration may not take place on standing to injure the delicate aroma of a fine perfume.

An alcohol firm stated that some of their customers in the perfumery business had avowed intentions of continuing to use non-beverage alcohol if possible, and pay the tax, in preference to taking a chance with Formula 40. Brucine sulfate is poisonous, although not deadly in small quantities, (one sixteenth as toxic as strychnine), but manufacturers have declared the same objection to the use of this salt as was brought up when tartar emetic was proposed as a denaturant for bay rum some time ago. Makers hesitate to place upon the market a personal product bearing their label, such as a perfume, hair tonic, or toilet water, which is poisonous. One ounce alcohol No. 40 contains 0.13 grain brucine sulfate equal to less than 0.01 grain strychnine. Maximum dose of brucine is 0.5 grain. A readily explained antipathy is present in the minds of manufacturers against putting out a perfume where a chance misuse might attach a notoriety to the name of the maker, which would be detrimental to reputation of both house and product. However, it is the best obtainable under the present circumstances, so if a manufacturer prefers to pay \$4.20 a gallon more for alcohol rather than take a chance with Formula 40, it is his privilege to spend his own money as he sees fit.

Senator Fletcher explains that he introduced the bill providing copyright protection for Government documents as a war-time measure. The emergency having passed the Senator will allow the bill to die in committee. We hope the committee will take a dose of salts immediately.

About the only real movement we notice in the market these days is from old quarters to new. But then we expected movement on moving day.

No, we haven't heard a rumor that the United States is soon to be sold by the sheriff, but, perhaps, if we wait long enough, we will hear that one, too.

The U. S. Supreme Court listened to arguments, last week, on the dutiable classification of shipments of mixed acids to this country from Canada. The case covers two important contentions raised by the Government: (1) that the dutiable classification of articles imported must be ascertained by an examination of the imported article itself in the condition in which it is imported, and (2) that the motives which actuate the manufacture and importation of merchandise do not affect its dutiable classification.

Imports of linseed oil during March were 3,601 gallons valued at \$2,681 Exports were 28,729 gallons valued at \$25,091.

Reorganization of Federal Bureaus

Congressional Joint Committee Must Harmonize Differences of Opinion Among Executive Heads of Departments

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, proposes to re-organize his department in a way to render real service to business and industrial interests. His work will be part of the general plan to apply business methods in administering Government affairs. Congress has appointed a Congressional Joint Committee to investigate the conditions and make recommendations. Previous attempts to solve the problems have failed because of the interminable differences in opinion among the executive and legislative officials. Secretary Hoover has appealed to the business men of the country through the trade papers representing the various industries and will welcome suggestions from chemical, drug and dye interests regarding ways in which the Department of Commerce can serve these industries better. Secretary Hoover gave his personal views of the problems which must be solved in an address before the Philadelphia Engineers Club, here reproduced.

There is one problem of the new administration that has received the attention and thought of the organized engineers of America for many years past. This is the problem of the reorganization of the federal government. The inadequacy, the wastefulness, and the inefficiency of our federal organization was evident enough under pre-war conditions. These inadequacies, these inefficiencies, these wastes were exhibited to the country during the war at the cost of millions.

Congress has placed the problem in the hands of a very able Congressional Joint Committee. But if this Joint Committee succeeds in securing the imminently necessary results it will only be by full insistent support to it by public opinion. Many attempts have been made at reorganization before but all of them have gone to the same crematory—the interminable differences in opinion among the executive and legislative officials over details.

To any student of federal organization one sweeping and fundamental necessity stands out above all others, and that is that the administrative units of the government must be regrouped so as to give each of the great departments more nearly a single purpose. The hodge-podge of aims in certain administrative branches is scarcely believable when we consider our national pride and skill in organization. Such functions as public domain, public works, assistance to veterans, public health functions, aids to navigation, to industry, to trade, purchasing of major supplies, are each and every one scattered over from four to eight departments, most of which are devoted to some other major purpose.

Economy and Concentration

Economies can be accomplished from a public point of view by an elimination of the overlap in these different units of administration through unification into groups of similar purpose. The real economy to the nation, however, does not lie here, however great this may be, but it lies in their more effective functioning in their daily relation to the public. The extra cost imposed upon business in general in the determination of the relation of any particular business to the different functions of the government, with the unnecessarily duplicating interferences and demands, is a real charge on national wealth, probably as great in some directions as the actual costs of the administrations themselves.

Of equal importance with economy is to secure effective concentration of government effort into service to the community. No constructive vision or policies can be built around a national service directed by from two to ten Cabinet members, more especially when this particular purpose is a side issue to all of them. No better

example of this exists than the deplorable handling of our relations to our veterans.

There are other reasons that render reorganization imperative. The changed economic situation of the world demands that the functions of the government in aid to commerce and industry be given more concentration and wider scope.

Growth of the Treasury

The enlarged activities of the government as a result of the war greatly affect certain departments. The Treasury today as the fiscal office of the government must handle an annual budget of \$5,000,000,000 as compared with \$1,000,000,000 pre-war. Activities of the Army have increased from a budget of \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000; activities of the Navy have increased from a budget of \$125,000,000 to \$425,000,000. Thus the burden and responsibilities for the major purposes of these departments have been enormously increased. I believe it is the consensus of opinion of the gentlemen conducting these departments that in the interests of efficiency they should not be called to responsibility for the administration of at least some of the matters not pertinent to their major functions which clutter their departments.

We have also some confusion between executive, advisory, and semi-judicial functions. One of the tendencies of government both local and national during the last twenty years has been to add executive functions to commissions and boards created primarily for advisory or regulatory purposes. It requires no argument to convince business men that the executive functions can not rise to high efficiency in the hands of government boards where from the very nature of things each member has a separate responsibility to the public and is primarily engaged in a semi-judicial function.

President's Office Over-Burdened

Furthermore, during the last few years there has been a great growth of independent agencies in the government reporting directly to the President until his office is overburdened almost beyond the point of endurance. The original and sound conception was that the executive functions should be reported up to the President directly through his Cabinet officials. Not only do these outside functions today overburden the President but they render co-ordination with executive departments extremely difficult. It is neither possible nor advisable to place all these outside organizations into the departments, but much could be done to mitigate the situation.

One of the great steps in federal reorganization is the erection of a budget system, with its necessary reorganization of the congressional committees. There can be

no doubt as to the early accomplishment of this great reform, but it will not serve its real purpose until the departments have been reorganized so that they represent a common purpose. Without this Congress will never have before it budgets showing the expenditure of the government in its relation to any particular function.

Lack of Co-Ordination

I have daily evidence in the Department of Commerce of all these forces. The question of governmental aids to navigation is not by any means one of the principal functions of our government, but it must be a sore trial to the hardy mariner. He must obtain his domestic charts from the Department of Commerce, his foreign charts from the Navy Department, and his nautical almanac from the Naval Observatory—and he will in some circumstances get sailing directions from the Army. In a fog he may get radio signals from both the Navy and Commerce, and listen to fog-horns and look for lights and buoys provided him by Commerce; if he sinks his life is saved by the Treasury. He will anchor at the direction of the Army, who rely upon the Treasury to enforce their will. His boilers and lifeboats are inspected by the Department of Commerce; his crew is certificated by one bureau in Commerce, signed off in the presence of another, and inspected at sailing by the Treasury, and on arrival by the Department of Labor.

It is possible to relate the same sort of story in our governmental relations to industry as to our domestic and foreign commerce.

The moral of all this is that economy could be made by placing most of these functions under one head, not only economy to the government but to the mariner. Congress would know what it spends in aid to navigation and the government could develop definite policies in giving proper assistance, and lastly could remove from the hardy mariner's mind his well founded contempt for the government as a business organization.

What He Hopes to Accomplish

The economic changes in the world, growing out of the war, and their reflex upon our trade and industry make it vital if we are to maintain our standards of living against increasing ferocity of competition that we shall concentrate and enlarge our national effort in the aid, protection, stimulation and perfection of our industrial and commercial life. There can be no real Department of Commerce or commercial policies to these broad purposes so long as the instrumentalities of the government bearing on these questions lie in half a dozen departments.

We want no paternalism in government. We do need in government aids to business in a collective sense. In a department we do not want to either engage in business or to regulate business. We need a department that can give prompt and accurate diagnosis from both a foreign and domestic point of view of economic events, of economic tendencies; of economic ills; that can promptly and accurately survey economic opportunity, economic discrimination and opposition; that can give scientific advice and assistance and stability to industry in furnishing it with prompt and accurate data upon production, supplies and consumption; that can co-operate with it in finding standards and simplifications; that can by broad study promote national conservation in industry and the elimination of waste; that can study and ventilate the commercial side of our power possibilities; that can study and advise national policies in development of rail, water, and overseas transportation; that, in fact, covers, so far as government functions can cover, the broad commercial problems of trade, industry, and transportation. This can be accomplished more by co-ordination of existing government facilities than by increased expenditures.

SIX NEEDED FEDERAL REFORMS

Atlantic City, N. J., May 3.—Six fundamental reforms are necessary to bring about an efficient system for the administration of the affairs of the national government, according to W. F. Willoughby, director of the Institute for Government Research, in an address before the Finance Group of the Chamber of Commerce convention. These reforms were enumerated by Mr. Willoughby as follows:

"1. The entire revision of the present system of determining and making provision for the financial needs of the government to be secured through the adoption of a scientific budget system.

"2. The provision of means for securing automatically the information needed for budgetary purposes, to be secured through a recasting of the present system of treasury and departmental accounting and reporting.

"3. The setting up of an agency and procedure through which the receipts and expenditure of public funds may be properly controlled and Congress be given that information which it must have if it is to assure itself that its agents, the administrative services, are properly performing their duties and be in a position to act intelligently in respect to the future grant of funds, to be secured through the creation of the independent office of Controller and Auditor General.

"4. The grant to the President of means through which he may, in fact, as well as in name, meet his responsibilities as head of the Administration, to be secured through the attachment to his office of a bureau of general administration, or to use a term more commonly employed, a bureau of the budget.

"5. The complete reorganization of the present personnel system of the Government, to be secured chiefly by the adoption of a standard classification of positions and salaries, the erection of the great field services, such as the postal, customs and internal revenue services into ones offering definite careers to their officers and employees, and the establishment of correct methods for the recruitment, promotion and retirement of personnel, and:

"6. The present widespread overlapping of jurisdiction and functions and indefensible duplication of services, organization, plant and work, to be secured through the regrouping of the services of the administrative branch of the Government departmentally, and the reassignment of activities among the several services, so that the activities and services having to do with the same or closely related fields will be brought together under a common head and all parts brought together into one systematically integrated piece of administrative mechanism."

HOOVER CONSULTS CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, gave a dinner on Friday evening to 28 representatives of industry and asked their views on the plans for reorganizing the Department of Commerce. Among those present were John P. Wood, of National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Philadelphia; Sydney L. Wright, Philadelphia Commercial Museum; William McCormick, of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick; Hugh P. Baker, of American Paper & Pulp Association; W. J. Ringbold, of Rising Paper Co.; George W. Sisson, Jr., of Rocquett Paper Co.; W. L. Requa, mining engineer; R. H. Channing, president, Utah Consolidated Mining Co.; Stuart W. Cramer, president National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers; W. D. Adams, of American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; I. W. Thayer, of Tanners Council; Charles H. MacDowell, president, Fertilizer Association; Hamilton Stewart, of Harrison Walker Refractory Co.; M. A. Oudin, vice president, International General Electric Co.; Ernest Trigg, vice president, John Lucas Co.; S. M. Evans, president, National Paint & Varnish Association.

Trade Notes and Personals

W. K. Skidmore & Co. have moved to 277 Broadway. They specialize in chemicals, dyes, oils and raw materials.

Representative Volstead has introduced in the House to supplement the National Prohibition Act, a bill which would prevent beer being used as a medicine.

D. H. Litter, of Robert Grant, Inc., has recently returned from an extended business trip through the west and reports business conditions improving.

Andrew H. Green, Jr., general manager of the Detroit plant of Solvay Process Co., has been made vice-president in charge of operations of the Syracuse plant and will assume his new duties May 1.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate has announced that the hearings will begin before his committee on Monday, May 9 on general tariff revision. The Senator states that the first hearings will be in connection with the Smoot sales-tax bill.

The William H. Nichols Medal for the year 1920 will be presented to Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis at a meeting of the N. Y. Section of the American Chemical Society on Friday evening May 6, at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street. Dr. Lewis will read a paper on "Color and Molecular Structure."

Kurt E. Behrens, manager of the New York office of the Albany Chemical Co., sailed for Europe on Thursday last. Mr. Behrens proposes visiting the principal cities of various countries in Europe in the interests of several American chemical houses. He will probably not return until the late Fall.

A membership drive has been started by the drug and chemical section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Clement C. Speiden, chairman of that section has appointed a membership committee consisting of Julius Kohler, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Percy C. Magnus, Magnus, Mabey & Reynard; Carroll D. Smith, Carrol Dunham Smith Pharmaceutical Co.; F. L. Childs, Heyden Chemical Works, and Joseph A. Huisking, Charles L. Huisking, Inc.

The United Indigo and Chemical Company, Ltd., has filed an amended complaint with the Federal Trade Commission in Docket 598, in which it admits that during the course of its business in selling dyestuffs and chemicals it has given cash gratuities to employees of its customers and prospective customers. The amended complaint states, however, that since July 1, 1919, no cash gratuities have been paid by the firm and it agrees that the trade commission shall proceed upon the amended answer without taking further testimony.

A report from Trade Commissioner Wilbur J. Page, London, on the growth of German exports to Great Britain shows that during the quarter ending September 30, 1920, 23,732 hundredweight of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar, were imported into the United Kingdom from Germany, and that these were valued at 1,010,546 pounds sterling, while during the quarter ending December 31, 1920, there were imported 59,336 hundredweight, valued at 2,041,789 pounds sterling. The report remarks on this gain as follows: "Particularly interesting is the great increase in the imports of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar. This records clearly Germany's efforts and the efforts of British importers to stock up liberally on dyestuffs before the passage by Parliament of the Dyes Regulation Bill."

SENATE PROVIDES PROTECTION FOR DYES IN EMERGENCY TARIFF BILL

Knox Amendment Extends Embargo and License Provisions For Six Months—Anti-Dumping Section Made Stronger—Exchange Plan Eliminated—No Change In Vegetable Oil Rates

Washington, D. C., May 3.—The Senate Finance Committee completed the revision of the Emergency Tariff bill, last week, and reported it to the Senate on Saturday. Senator Knox's amendment providing for protection for the dye industry was made a part of the bill. The amendment reads:

Sec. 501 (a) That on and after the day following the enactment of this Act, for the period of six months, no sodium nitrite, no dyes or dyestuffs, including crudes and intermediates, no product or products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar (including crudes, intermediates, finished or partly finished products, and mixtures and compounds of such coal-tar products), and no synthetic organic drugs or synthetic organic chemicals, shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions unless the Secretary determines that such article or a satisfactory substitute therefor is not obtainable in the United States or in any of its possessions in sufficient quantities and on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, and that such article in the quantity to be admitted is required for consumption by an actual consumer in the United States or in any of its possessions within six months after receipt of the merchandise.

(b) Upon the day following the enactment of this Act the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State shall cease to exist; all clerks and employees of such War Trade Board Section shall be transferred to and become clerks and employees of the Treasury Department and all books, documents, and other records relating to such dye and chemical import control of such War Trade Board Section shall become books, documents and records of the Treasury Department. All individual licenses issued by such War Trade Board Section prior to the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect during the period of their validity, and the importations under such licenses shall be permitted. All unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of such War Trade Board Section shall become funds and appropriations available to be expended by the Secretary in the exercise of the power and authority conferred upon him by this section.

Sec. 502. That this title may be cited as the "Dye and Chemical Control Act, 1921."

An important amendment to the bill by the Senate committee is one prohibiting the entry into American ports of imports from a foreign shipper who shall refuse to open his books to an authorized representative of the American Government. This is intended to prevent undervaluation, and will aid in the prevention of dumping as well as give American inspectors in foreign countries opportunity to ascertain cost prices on commodities exported to the United States.

Another amendment eliminates the 66% per cent foreign currency depreciation section, which importers protested would have enormously increased duties from countries whose currency has markedly depreciated, and the substitution therefor of an alternative plan for levying duties. Under the new plan the customs collector may collect duties on either the foreign market price or the export price of a commodity brought into America, whichever is greater.

One amendment changes the anti-dumping provision of the House bill to require the customs officials to investigate only cases where dumping is complained of, or may be suspected by them. The provision in the House bill would have placed a very heavy administrative burden on the customs force.

The bill defines "dumping" to be "the sale of identical or comparable imported merchandise by a foreign producer or exporter for exportation to the United States at less than the foreign selling price for home consumption; or, if there is no such price, at less than the foreign selling price for export to countries other than the United States; or, if there is neither of these prices, then at less than the cost of production of the imported merchandise."

No changes were made in the farm tariff rates or duties on vegetable oils as provided in the House bill.

CONSIDER ALCOHOL TAX NECESSARY

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has adopted a resolution in opposition to the proposal to remove the tax on non-beverage alcohol. The resolution reads:

WHEREAS, It has been suggested to the drug trade that it should attempt to secure the elimination of the tax on non-beverage alcohol; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the American Drug Manufacturers Association that the present tax on non-beverage alcohol, should not be removed or reduced, for the following reasons:

1. The right to regulate or restrict the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors for other than beverage purposes rests upon the constitutional power given Congress to raise revenue and not upon the eighteenth amendment; and the removal of the tax might bring in question the validity of so much of the Volstead Act as affects the manufacture, sale, etc., of alcohol for non-beverage purposes.

2. Any material change in the price of alcohol at this time of depression would affect conditions in the market that would threaten the existence of some manufacturers and distributors and seriously embarrass others.

3. In view of the reduction in and removal of certain taxes provided for by the Revenue Act of 1918 which Congress is sure to make in the near future, it is inadvisable to remove or reduce the tax on alcohol and thereby deprive the government of the revenue derived from such tax.

4. The nature of the trade in alcoholic medicinals is such that the ultimate purchaser would not appreciably benefit by such reduction or removal; and the benefits accruing to the manufacturer, the distributor or the retail dealer would not be commensurate with the loss each would sustain from the inevitable disturbance of the market.

5. Cheap alcohol (U. S. P.) for non-beverage purposes would be almost certain to increase materially the number of manufacturers handling it, the most of whom would be of that class who would seek to exploit legitimate medicinal products for beverage purposes, and thus bring down upon the legitimate drug trade and medical profession, already overburdened with detail, still more drastic and more complicated restrictive regulations.

GEORGE B. KAUFFMAN DEAD

George B. Kauffman, president of the Kauffman-Lattimer Co., wholesale druggists, Columbus, O., died on Thursday, April 28, from a stroke of paralysis. He was 66 years old. Mr. Kauffman had not been active in business since last winter.

The company of which he was the head was founded in 1881, and he had been its president ever since. For a number of years he was dean of the college of pharmacy of Ohio State university, until ill health caused his resignation in 1916. He became a lecturer in pharmacy at the university in 1885 and then associate professor before being made dean. The high standing of the college is due largely to his efforts. Because of his connection with the university, as well as the wholesale house, he was widely known by pharmacists throughout Ohio, many of whom learned their profession under his tutelage.

In 1905 Mr. Kauffman was president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. He was a past president of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Co., and was for years prominent in the American Chemical Society and the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association.

INTER-MOUNTAIN RATE DECISION

Washington, May 3.—In deciding the Intermediate Rate Association case the Interstate Commerce Commission held that rates from points of origin east of the Rocky Mountains to so-called inter-mountain territory are not unreasonable, unduly prejudicial, or otherwise unlawful. The association sought reduced rates.

"This case involves the class and commodity rates to Pacific Coast cities and so-called inter-mountain territory from all the country East of the Rocky Mountains," said Chairman Clark, who wrote the opinion.

"It differs from previous cases in which rates from and to these territories were considered in that now the rates to the inter-mountain territory are not higher than to the Coast, and there is no contention that they should be higher. The question is whether the rates to inter-mountain territory should be lower than to the Coast, and if so, to what extent."

ASPIRIN HELD A VALID TRADE-MARK IN SALES TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Judge Hand Rules, However, That United Drug Co. May Sell Direct to Consumers Under the Label "Aspirin"—Summary of Court's Decision In the Bayer Company's Suit

Judge Learned Hand of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, handed down a decision, last week, in the case of the Bayer Co., Inc., against the United Drug Co., involving the validity of the trade-mark "Aspirin." The opinion covers nineteen typewritten pages, and the decree in substance is that the defendant is enjoined "against using the word 'Aspirin' in correspondence, invoices, bills of lading, and the like, or upon cartons, labels, or other marking, in any sales of 'Acetyl Salicylic Acid' to manufacturing chemists, wholesale or retail druggists, or physicians. The defendant will be free to sell 'Acetyl Salicylic Acid' direct to consumers under the name 'Aspirin' without suffix or qualification. The defendant in sales to retail druggists will also be free to pack tablets in bottles and boxes of fifty or less, labeled, 'Aspirin,' provided these bottles or boxes be wrapped or boxed in containers marked 'Acetyl Salicylic Acid' manufactured by United Drug Co.' without the word 'Aspirin,' and that in making such sales, the correspondence, invoices, bills of lading and the like, refer to the drug so sold only as 'Acetyl Salicylic Acid.'"

Damages were not allowed, nor was the charge of unfair trading sustained. The bill of The Bayer Co. was filed in 1917, and alleged that the plaintiff or its predecessors had since 1899 been selling throughout the United States a drug known as "acetyl salicylic acid," to which they had given the artificial trade-mark "Aspirin." That they had expended large sums of money in popularizing the trade-mark so adopted, which had thus become a synonym for the acetyl salicylic acid manufactured by them. That on May 5, 1899, the plaintiff's predecessor had registered this trade-mark in the United States, and that the plaintiff held both the common-law and the registered mark by proper assignments. That the value of the amount in controversy was more than \$5,000 and that the defendant had infringed the mark by using the word "Aspirin" in the sale of acetyl salicylic acid. The bill also charged the defendant with unfair trade in its advertisements of acetyl salicylic acid in the failure to discriminate sufficiently between its own manufacture and the plaintiff's. It prayed the usual injunction in such cases.

Judge Hand said in his decree: "The case presents a situation in which, ignoring sporadic exceptions, the trade is divided into two classes, separated by vital differences. One, the manufacturing chemists, retail druggists and physicians, has been educated to understand that 'Aspirin' means the plaintiff's manufacture, and has recourse to another and an intelligible name for it, actually in use among them. The other, the consumers, the plaintiff has, consciously, I must assume, allowed to acquaint themselves with the drug only by the name 'Aspirin,' and has not succeeded in advising that the word means the plaintiff at all. If the defendant is allowed to continue the use of the word of the first class, certainly without any condition, there is a chance that it may get customers away from the plaintiff by deception. On the other hand, if the plaintiff is allowed a monopoly of the word as against consumers, it will deprive the defendant, and the trade in general of the right effectually to dispose of the drug by the only description which will be understood. It appears to me that the relief granted cannot in justice to either party disregard this division; each party has won, and each has lost."

Of Interest in the Trade

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have obtained a judgment for \$467.09 against William Eissing.

Ralph H. Small and Lloyd F. Cecil have filed a statement that they are engaged in business at San Francisco, as the U. S. Chemical and Manufacturing Co.

There is now available in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the translation of a Greek law relative to the production of, and traffic in, opium, morphine, cocaine and their salts, and it can be examined by referring to file No. NE-50.

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., announces plans to manufacture a new kind of carbon, which will not only speed up but also cheapen the decolorizing and refining process used in many industries. The Darco Corporation, which is controlled by the Atlas Powder Company, will build a 6,000 ton manufacturing plant to produce Darco, as the new material is known.

According to a cablegram from Consul Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Mexico City, dated April 25, the Mexican export duty on chicle has been changed from 15 cents (United States currency) per kilo of 2.2 pounds to 6 per cent ad valorem. See Commerce Reports for March 11, 1921, for the duties on chicle for March and April. These duties are fixed bimonthly.

The Pennsylvania Drug Co. has rented the ground floor corner of the McAlpin Annex, Broadway and 32nd street, New York, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of nearly \$700,000. John Henry Miller, president of the Pennsylvania Drug Co., which has a store in the Pennsylvania Terminal Concourse and another in the Pennsylvania Hotel, plans to open the new store on June 15.

A reduction in the price of varnishes is announced by the Du Pont Company, indicating a return to better conditions in the varnish manufacturing industry. The reductions are substantial on all lines, ranging from twenty-five cents on the lower grades to a dollar a gallon on the high class material. According to the company's announcement, the reductions are warranted by the reduced cost of productions due to an approach to normal conditions and by the increased volume of sales, which indicates a revival in business and offers hope for a continued large demand for the product.

FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL OPENS

Cleveland, O., May 4.—The Foreign Trade Council opened its eighth national convention here today with addresses by George R. Meyercord, Chicago, on "Long Credits"; J. J. Donovan, Bellingham, Wash., on "Lumber Exports"; Frank H. Taylor, president of the S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, on "Investment In Foreign Securities"; J. A. de Haas, New York University, on "American Schools Need Broader View of Foreign Affairs"; and D. E. Delgado of the Eastman Kodak Co., on "Export Department Should Be at the Plant." Mr. Delgado said in part:

"In my opinion the personal touch and close association with executives is of far greater advantage than the saving which might be accrued by making your own export papers in New York City instead of handling them through a freight broker as an interior manager has to do. After many years of experience, I am of the opinion that a competent freight broker can obtain space on ships with greater facility than an individual at the port could do."

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO DRUG MANUFACTURERS

W. J. Woodruff Draws Attention to Measures Relating To Labels, Taxes, Prohibition, Free Distribution of Biologicals and Use of Deceptive Bottles and Packages—Views of the Association

Washington, D. C., May 2.—W. J. Woodruff, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, draws the attention of members to the following bills of interest in the trade:

THE BRITTEN METRIC BILL—Mr. Britten has introduced HR-10 "to fix the metric system of weights and measures as the single standard of weights and measures for certain uses." This bill is contrary to the policy of Association which has gone on record as favoring the adoption of the metric system only as a result of evolution, and not by legislation compulsion. The Britten bill is backed by the World Metric Standardization Council, of San Francisco, who, for two or three years back, have been conducting a costly propaganda to secure the adoption of the metric system.

The bill provides that after ten years time "no person shall sell any goods (except for export) collect for the transportation of any goods, etc." except on the basis of the metric system. The bill expressly states that it is not to be construed as applying to any contract made before the effective date of the act, or the construction or use of any specification, machine, etc., constructed, or graduated in any desired system. It also states that it is not to be construed as applying to goods intended for consumption in foreign countries.

DRASTIC POISON LABEL BILL—HR-65 introduced by Mr. French and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would amend Section 8 of the Pure Food and Drug Law so as to require containers for all virulent poisons to bear the word "poison" in "red on white or white on red" and to give "at least one suitable antidote" and "the name of person, etc., dispensing same." For poisonous liquids the bill would require roughened bottles of colored glass, or a type prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce.

If enacted into law this bill would render useless thousands of dollars worth of labels and all bottles now used for poisonous liquids which would be unsuitable for other use. It would mean also the abandonment of the distinctive make-up of labels, and the individual styles of bottles which the trade has come to associate with the products of a given manufacturer. There are also containers so small in all probability, as to make it impractical for their labels to carry all the data required by this bill.

MISBRANDING BILL—HR-147 introduced by Mr. Barkley and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would prohibit the manufacture, sale or transportation in Interstate Commerce of misbranded articles, generally, without reference to a particular line or industry. Under it, misbranding consists of imitation, substitution of original contents, incorrect labeling, and misleading advertising. According to the bill the manufacturer, the wholesaler, the retailer, and the transportation company, could all be held liable for their part in the distribution of a misbranded article.

SURTAXES BILL—HR-256 introduced by Mr. Griffin and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means provides for surtaxes ranging from 55 per cent of net incomes, between \$100,000 and \$150,000 to 100 per cent of the amount by which the net income exceeds \$500,000. The bill would make the surtaxes applicable to incomes of corporations as well as private persons, subject to the exemption of \$3,000 plus an amount equal to 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year. This bill is not in accord with the policy of the administration and is not likely to receive consideration.

NINETY PROOF SPIRITS—HR-2372 introduced by Mr. Vare and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary would amend the National Prohibition Act so as to prevent the sale, for medicinal purposes, of all distilled spirits testing less than 90 proof.

PROHIBITION ACT—HR-2404 introduced by Mr. Wood, would transfer the enforcement of the prohibition act from the Treasury Department to the Attorney General, subject to the exception, however, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would still have charge of permits, taxes and penalties.

TO REFUND TAXES ON SPIRITS—HR-2488, introduced by Mr. Ogden and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, provides for the refunding to distillers and owners of distilled spirits of taxes and penalties upon spirits lost by theft or unestablished cause when the distiller or owner has not been a party to the loss.

THE HAUGEN BILL—HR-2888, introduced by Mr. Haugen and referred to the Committee on Agriculture is nothing more than the Haugen Bill of last session, which would prohibit the use of bottles and packages deceptive as to quantity of contents. The bill is expressly restricted to food and our Legal Counsel has therefore held that the Association has no interest in it.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF BIOLOGICALS—HR-4104, introduced by Mr. Raker and referred to the Committee on Appropriation would appropriate \$25,000 for the free distribution of anti-rabic virus. The money appropriated could either be used to purchase the virus from private manufacturers or for the preparation of the same by the government.

FOREIGN TRADE ZONES—S-597 introduced by Mr. Jones and referred to the Committee on Commerce provides for the establishment of foreign trade zones in parts of entry of the United States. The establishment of such zones would be of great assistance in the development of our foreign trade. In these zones Americans could receive raw material from foreign countries without the payment of any tariff or the interference of custom house authorities,

and make up such materials into finished products for reshipment for export, thus eliminating one element of cost, namely, the duty on the imported material, and helping American firms to meet foreign competition in their export trade.

TO ESTABLISH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—S-526 introduced by Mr. Owens and referred to the Committee on Appropriations is the bill of the last Congress to establish a Department of Health and centralize under it all bureaus having to do with drugs and medicines, and health.

MILEAGE BOOKS AT REDUCED RATES—S-331 and S-819 both introduced by Mr. McKeller and both referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce provide for the issuance of mileage books to commercial travelers at 20 per cent less than the regular passenger fare rate. S-819 provides for a system of interchangeable mileage books of 1,000 and 2,000 miles each. In S-331 the references to "interchangeable" and the number of miles are omitted.

NO DUTY ON PIG TIN—Last January the pharmaceutical trade was circularized by a collapsible tube company with a letter to the effect that there was danger of a duty of 10 cents being placed upon every pound of pig tin and that this duty would mean an increase in the cost of tubes of ordinary capacity of 15 per cent. The emergency tariff bill as it passed the House last week carried no duty on pig tin, and as it is said to be the intention of the Senate to pass the emergency tariff schedule (this does not include the anti-dumping provision) in the form in which it passed the House there is no prospect of such a duty being levied by the Senate.

ROCHESTER CHEMICAL MEETING ENDS

Rochester, May 3.—The American Chemical Society members who attended the convention made a tour of Rochester industries. The Dye Division continued its session with addresses by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, who said the color laboratory in Washington would welcome any co-operation on the part of the Dye Division in meeting the problems of the industry. He said if the division appointed a co-operation committee the Bureau of Chemistry would give it an official status with the color bureau. Henry R. Lee told of the best methods for the determination of the purity of H acid. Dr. Charles W. Schaffer read a paper on alizarin, and C. L. Long, of the chemistry department of the Tariff Commission quoted statistics on the imports of dyes during 1920, which he said would total 3,700,000 pounds. He gave the following figures: Vat dyes other than indigo, 855,000 pounds; mordant and chrome dyes, 840,000 pounds; acid dyes, 765,000 pounds; direct dyes, 595,000 pounds; sulfur dyes, 253,000 pounds; basic dyes, 200,000 pounds; indigo, 171,000 pounds.

The resolution of the Council of the American Chemical Society asking protection for the dye and chemical industry follows:

"Whereas, it appears probable that Congress will speedily enact legislation terminating the state of war; and

"Whereas, the power of the War Trade Board to control importations of coal tar chemicals under the trading-with-the-enemy act automatically expires with the proclamation of peace; and

"Whereas, we feel that the need of continued control of such importations from whatsoever source is urgent;

"Therefore, be it resolved,

"First, that the Council of the American Chemical Society, representative of a nationwide membership of 15,000 chemists, urges upon both the Senate and the House of Representatives the passage of an interim legislation which will fully safeguard this industry until the Congress has adopted permanent protective legislation.

"Second, that this resolution be telegraphed to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives."

It was decided by the Council of the American Chemical Society in session at Rochester last week to hold the next spring meeting of the society in Birmingham, Ala., some time in April. The fall meeting will be held in New York September 6 to 10 this year.

J. A. J. Wijnmalen, secretary of Polak & Schwarz, Ltd., Zaandam, Holland, is a visitor to the American essential oil trade in New York.

May Day Changes

H. J. Cantrell has removed to 8-10 Bridge street, New York.

S. B. Penick & Co. have removed to the fifth floor of 115 Fulton street.

George F. Taylor & Co. moved on May 1 from 2 Rector street to 45 William street, New York.

Eugene Suter & Co. have moved to 160 Broadway from their former location at 120 Broadway.

The Independent Trading Co. has moved its offices to 30 Church street, the Hudson Terminal Building.

The Antoine Chiris Co., formerly of 20 Platt st., New York, is now at 147 Waverly Place. The new telephone number is Spring 1188.

M. T. Branscombe has moved from 150 Nassau street to 30 Church street, New York. The telephone numbers are Cortlandt 3407, 8, and 9.

The Geigy Company, Inc., 89 Barclay street, New York, has announced the removal of its Chicago branch to 113-115 West Austin Avenue.

The Commercial Solvents Corporation has moved from 165 Broadway to 17 East 42nd street, New York. Telephone number is Vanderbilt 8727.

The Chicago office of Garrigues, Inc., has been moved from the Otis Building to Suite 601, Fischer Building, and their new telephone number is Harrison 4114.

A. A. Arditti & Co., 116 Nassau street, wholesale druggists, who bought for their own use a building at 505 Broome street, will retain the offices at 116 Nassau.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has removed from 38 Park Row to the old Times Building at No. 41, where it occupies the entire second floor.

The Rollin Chemical Co. has moved from 120 Broadway to room 1505, Borden Building, 350 Madison avenue. The telephone number has been changed to Murray Hill 7181.

W. J. Bush & Company have moved from 100 William street to 370 Seventh avenue, the Pennsylvania Terminal Building, which is one block south of the Pennsylvania station.

M. P. Colucci & Co., agents for importers, exporters and dealers in chemicals, intermediates and drugs, announce the removal of their offices to 183 Bay 19th street, Brooklyn, from 318 Broadway.

The Midland Linseed Products Company has moved from its quarters in the Produce Exchange Building and is now located in room 1847, 120 Broadway. The telephone number has been changed to Rector 0864.

Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, has purchased the building immediately north of its seven-story wholesale drug house, at Eighth street and Broadway. The addition, which contains 30,000 feet of floor space, is a five-story building at 708-10 Broadway, Kansas City.

Wm. S. Gray & Co. are now located at 342 Madison avenue, corner of 44th street, New York, in the new Canadian Pacific Building. Telephone numbers are Vanderbilt 8990 to 8995. The company's New York warehouse is 44 Cliff street, and New Jersey warehouse at Newark.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	9 1/4	Heyden Chem.	2 1/4	3
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro.	55	65
Air Reduction	36	37	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Chem. & D.	44	45	Int. Agricult.	9	9 1/4
*All'd Ch. & D., pf.	88	89	*Int. Agricult., pf.	45	46
*Am. Ag. Ch.	47	49	*Int. Nickel	15 1/2	16
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	72 1/4	73	*Int. Nickel, pf.	80	84
Am. Chicle	22	26	*Int. Salt	49 1/4	50
Am. Chicle, pf.	57	61	K. Solvay	95	95
*Am. Cot. Oil.	20 1/4	21	*Mathieson Alk.	15 1/2	25
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	64	66	Merck & Co., pf.	85	90
*Am. Cyan.	50	55	Merrimac	79	81
*Am. Cyan., pf.	5	6 1/2	Mulford Co.	45	50
*Am. Druggists S.	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	150
Am. Glue	65	73	*National Lead	72	73
Am. Glue, pf.	46	48	*National Lead, pf.	105	106
*Am. Linseed	78	83	N. J. Zinc.	122	125
*Am. Linseed, pf.	20	21	Niag. A., pf.	96	104
*Am. Malt	8 1/4	9	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Amer. Zinc	26	27	Penn. Salt	65	67
Amer. Zinc, pf.	126	130	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
Atlas Powder.	73	76	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/4
British Am. Chem.	12 1/4	13	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	85	90	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborundum	135 1/4	135 1/2	Royal Baking Po.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/4	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	75	77
Caseln Co.	35	45	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	100	103	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid, pf.	101	102	Swan & Finch.	35	45
*Corn Products	73	74	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10 1/2	11
*Corn Products, pf.	102	104	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15 1/4	15 1/2
*Davison Chem.	24	25	Union Carbide	51	52
Dow Chem.	240	245	Union Sulphur	25	30
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	*Un. Drug	96	99
Du Pont	135	140	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	45	46
Du Pont, pf.	73	75	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
*Freeport, Tex., Sul.	14 1/4	14 1/2	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf.	93	93	U. S. Gypsum.	69	69
Grassell, pf.	125	135	*U. S. Indus. Al.	68	98
Grassell, pf.	95	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	95	98
Hercules, Powder.	130	140	*Va.-Car. Ch.	20	30
Hercules, Powd., pf.	91	93	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	88	91
			*V. Vivaudou	6	6 1/4

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The profits of the British Dyestuffs Corporation amounted to £610,927 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1920, compared with £172,504 the previous year. A dividend of 8 per cent on ordinary shares has been declared and £203,304 carried forward. During the two years £593,486 was written off for depreciation. Imports of German dyestuffs prior to the coming into force of the restrictive act on January 15 considerably affected the corporation's business.

Europe's currencies are unlikely ever again to regain their pre-war international values, according to Dr. Henry A. E. Chandler, economist of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The reason for this, he says in the May issue of Commerce Monthly, the bank's magazine, is the radical reduction of the purchasing power of this money. Even the re-establishment of normal trade balances could not alone bring the exchanges back to par, he points out.

American Mustard Co., Inc., at 42 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$131,917 and assets of \$57,597, consisting of stock, \$41,893; machinery, fixtures, &c., \$12,542; patents, trade-marks, &c., \$507, and accounts, \$2,655. Anglo-American Commercial Corp. is a secured creditor on two claims aggregating \$39,528. Among unsecured creditors are Bush Terminal Co., \$3,884, and G. W. Bentle, \$1,114.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Orinoka Pharmacal Company, Inc., dealer in toilet preparations, at 135 West third street, by these creditors: Lee R. Conwell, \$625; The Trade Laboratories, Inc., \$390; and South American Advertising Service, Inc., \$148. Judge Mack has appointed Carol W. King receiver in \$1,000 bond.

The Dow Chemical Co. announces a quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 3/4, payable May 15 to stockholders of record May 5; also a quarterly dividend of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred shares, payable on the same date.

COMMERCE CHAMBER DISCUSSES BUSINESS

Atlantic City, May 3.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States discussed the railroad situation with regard to wages and freight rates, the housing conditions, the tariff and the coal problem, in addition to the specific subjects assigned to the various groups or committees. L. V. Estes of Chicago said business men must take losses because no concern can enter a competitive market with inflated inventories and take contracts at low figures. John Ihlder, of Philadelphia, said a nationwide study of the housing situation was in progress, and the housing conference adopted a resolution urging further investigation of illegal combinations.

Readjustment of the tariff schedule to the present time was urged by W. C. Redfield, president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. In the writing of a new tariff he urged: "A tariff based on facts, one that considers our position as a creditor nation as it formerly did as a debtor nation and one that is unselfish."

The report of the railroad committee said: "The payroll of the railroads in 1915 amounted to 45 per cent of the operating revenue; in 1920 the payroll has risen to 60 per cent. While wages must be reduced, no class of labor should bear an inequitable share of the burdens of the rehabilitation period and all should render a full eight hours service for eight hours pay."

The coal operators of the United States cannot offer permanent relief in the way of reduced prices unless the United Mine Workers of America agree to a modification of their present wage contract, T. H. Watkins, president of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company declared in an address before the convention.

Responsibility for reduction in coal prices now rests entirely with the union, he said, as the operators have "generally reduced their profits to a very narrow margin, in many cases below the cost of production."

Attempts to place American business on record as favoring a sales tax and the repeal of the excise or luxury tax failed in the closing session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States because of confusion in the vote. The sales tax was overwhelmingly approved in a referendum taken during the convention, but owing to a misunderstanding in the vote the resolution committee asked that a new referendum be taken that would be "freed from uncertainty and conclusive in its recommendations."

While a convention referendum also approved a tariff policy that would give "due regard to export trade as well as to the protection of the manufacturing in the United States," it was decided to refer it to the committee on tariff policy which is studying the matter and will soon make its final report.

Joseph H. De Frees, Chicago, was re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the conclusion of the meeting. Other officers named by the chamber's board of directors were: Vice-president, A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill., president of Deere & Co.; Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco, president of the California Barrel Company, and Philip S. Tuley, of New York. Treasurer, John Joy Edson, of Washington, D. C.

Robert Grant has been appointed sole selling agent for the Paramet Chemical Corporation, New York, manufacturer of "Paramet" ester gum. This material is supplied to the varnish and lacquer trades as a substitute for rosin which can be used satisfactorily with any pigments on account of its extremely low acid number and uniformity. The Grant organization is offering technical advice to the users of this gum through a newly organized technical service department.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 1007-1008

MAKERS REDUCE SULFURIC ACID

Competition With Imported Products Keen In Some Directions—Refined Nitrate of Soda and Resale Sodium Nitrite Slightly Higher—Barium Nitrate and Potassium Carbonate Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Sodium Nitrate, refd., ¼c lb.	Sodium Nitrite, ¼c lb.
Declined	
Acid Sulfuric, 66 deg., \$2 ton	Salt Cake, \$2 ton
Barium Nitrate, 1c lb.	Sodium Acetate, Resale, ½c lb.
Potassium Carbonate 96-98, 1c lb.	Sodium Chlorate, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.11	\$1.11	\$1.09	\$1.17
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	18.90	20.00	20.00	21.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	5.50
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	5.25	5.25	5.25	8.25
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.04½	.04½	.10½	.38
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.13¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	1.90	1.90	2.10	3.35
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.65	3.65	3.70	6.50
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.11¼	.11¼	.12¼	.40
Average	3.508	3.759	3.789	5.294

Reports of better business are becoming more frequent. Throughout the trade the month of April seems to have shown a decided improvement over previous months. The inertia of the market has necessarily made the improvement gradual but nevertheless activity is gradually increasing. While at the present rate it will still require a number of months to reach anything like normal conditions the progress in this direction is indeed gratifying. Imported materials are still figuring very largely in the situation and in the majority of cases domestic makers realize the futility of trying to meet the importers' prices. In a few cases however competition is keen between domestic and foreign goods for interior points with the advantage resting with the manufacturer on account of freight charges.

Prices have shown little firmness during the week and most holders of stocks are willing to grant concessions for turn-over. The importers are inclined to sell present stocks at prices which represent a profit over replacement values rather than cost which is generally slightly above present shipment prices. The recent weakness in 66-degree sulfuric acid has finally resulted in an openly quoted decline. Refined nitrate of soda is higher on the strength of crude for import. Resale sodium nitrite is slightly higher. Barium nitrate, and potassium carbonate are lower in importers' hands. Makers have reduced sodium chlorate and salt cake. Resale sodium acetate is lower although makers are holding firm.

Acid, Acetic—Resale glacial acetic is in the market slightly below the quotations of makers. Sales have been made as low as 10¼c per pound in barrels although makers are holding prices around 11c@11¼c per pound. The lower strengths are occasionally offered by resellers below the makers' prices but as a rule the makers' prices based on \$2.75 per hundred for 28% strength are maintained.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Prices are unchanged in makers' hands. Quotations are based on 12c@13c per pound for 48% in carboys.

Acid, Mixed—Prices are quoted on the former basis

of 10c per unit for nitric and 1½c per unit of sulfuric on limited business.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are fairly steady in the absence of activity. Commercial muriatic in carboys is quoted at prices based on \$1.65 per hundred for 20-degree carlots of carboys. Iron free acid is quoted on a basis of \$1.75 per hundred in carlots of carboys for 20-degree strength.

Acid, Nitric—Prices are unchanged and are based on 6¼c@7¼c per pound for 38-degree acid in carboys. Business has been slow and it is possible that quantity business could be done in certain quarters below the quoted figures although the majority of makers are holding firm on the strength of sodium nitrate.

Acid, Sulfuric—Following continued shading in various quarters makers are now quoting lower prices on 66-degree sulfuric. Prices based on tank carlots f.o.b. works are quoted at \$18.00@20.00 per ton. Business has been slow. Prices on oleums and 60-degree acid have remained unchanged.

Ammonium Sulfate—Lack of demand prevents possible firmness in this item and prices while quoted on the former basis are subject to shading in all directions. Quotations of \$2.75 per hundred for f.a.s. material in double bags are to be shaded to some extent and the bulk price at works which has been quoted at \$2.75 per hundred can be shaded as low as \$2.50 per hundred. In its present state there is too little stability to the market to set any definite prices.

Arsenic—White arsenic can be had as low as 7½c per pound although there are holders in the market at 8c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Imported chloride can be had at \$65.00 per ton on the spot with shipment offered several dollars per ton lower. Domestic makers are holding off as they are unable to compete at these figures.

Barium Nitrate—Imported nitrate is available down to 10c per pound with domestic makers out of the market at this figure.

Bleaching Powder—Little interest has been noted in the bleach market during the week and prices have been easy at former levels. The resale market is around \$2.50 per hundred on the spot with works delivery around \$2.40 per hundred although either of these figures can possibly be shaded for firm business. Makers are holding their quoted prices around \$2.75 per hundred f.o.b. works.

Lime Nitrate—Agents for Norwegian producers are quoting nitrate of lime at \$70.00 per ton for the fertilizer grade. This material contains some 13% combined nitrogen.

Magnesium Sulfate—Technical magnesium sulfate is quoted at \$2.25@2.75 per hundred by makers. Holders of imported material are offering delivery from stocks as low as \$1.25 per hundred. Business has been slow.

Potash, Caustic—Makers are quoting lower prices based on 12c per pound for 88-92% material although they are unable to attract business at these figures in view of the state of the market. Resellers of American re-shipped material are offering at 4½c per pound but the impression in the trade is that this caustic is in such shape as to be hardly worth handling. Importers are quoting German caustic potash at 5½c@6c per pound although shipment is offered at prices which enable them to shade where necessary to get business.

Potassium Carbonate—The market continues inactive and prices soft. Offers of 96-98% carbonate are heard at 9c@10c per pound. Holders of this and the lower grades are pretty tired and are not in position to refuse bona fide offers at any reasonable figures.

Salt Cake—Makers are in position to offer salt cake at concessions below recent figures. Prices are now named around \$30.00@\$35.00 per ton for bulk material.

Soda Ash—Prices are unchanged with the spot market variously quoted at \$1.90@\$2.05 per hundred for light ash in bags according to holders. Heavy imports have been recently made of English ash although most of this material has been brought in through ports other than New York. Makers are quoting on the former basis of \$1.72½ per hundred in bags f.o.b. works for 58% ash basis 48%.

Soda, Caustic—The market has been dull and prices are unchanged. Makers are basing their prices on \$3.50 per hundred basis 60% works. The spot market is around \$3.65@\$3.85 per hundred according to holder and brand.

Sodium Acetate—Resellers and importers are competing around 4½c per pound. Makers are holding off and their quoted prices are around 6½c per pound.

Sodium Chlorate—Domestic producers have again reduced their price and are now quoting 7½c per pound in any quantity to force out foreign competition.

Sodium Nitrate—Commercial nitrate is unchanged with importers holding at 3c per pound and resellers quoting \$2.70 per hundred. Double refined nitrate is higher in the hands of refiners at 5¼c@5½c per pound.

Sodium Nitrite—Spot offers are not to be found below a firm 6c per pound. A new maker has entered the field and is offering at 8c per pound. Stocks in resale hands are still heavy although the market generally shows signs of strength.

Soda, Prussiate—Yellow prussiate was not to be found during the week below 11½c per pound in spite of rumors of lower prices. The range quoted was 11½c @ 15c per pound according to holder.

Sodium Sulfide—Offers of imported fused sodium sulfide were heard at 5¼c per pound New York. Makers are holding their prices around 6½c per pound.

Atlantic yellow R, a clear reddish sulfur yellow of standard properties, has just been put on the market by the Atlantic Dyestuff Co.

TIN MARKET STEADY

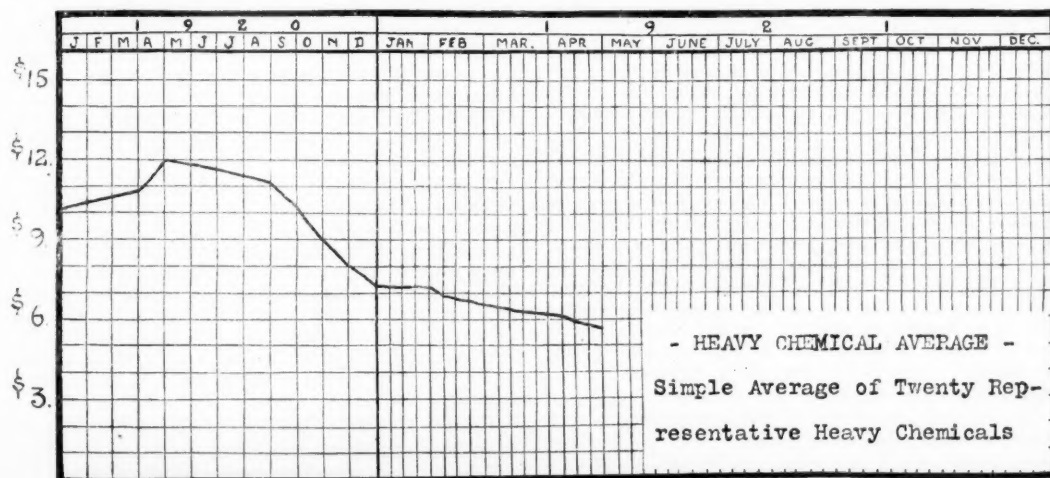
The London market for tin has been steady and the absence of material fluctuation near the end discouraged speculative trading on this side. The week in London opened at an advance of £5 15s to £6 for standard grades as to position and £4 5s for spot Straits, which brought the price to £174 for spot and £176 15s for futures. There was a slow but steady decline to the end of the week of £2 10s on spot and £2 15s on futures, the closing prices being £171 10s and £174. The local market was uniformly quiet throughout the week with slight fluctuations not always in conformity with the principal distributing market. At the close of the week prices were more or less nominal, sellers asking 31¾c to 32c for all positions.

The group of industries which include the manufacture of chemicals, oils, paints and dyes reported 2 per cent less workers in March than in February, according to the New York State Industrial Commission. A 5 per cent gain in the production of paints and dyes and a slight improvement in the miscellaneous chemicals division were not sufficient to offset decreases of 4 and 2 per cent reported, respectively, in the oil products and drugs and chemicals divisions. The total reductions since the beginning of the depression are 15 per cent in oil products and 21 per cent in drugs and chemicals.

A meeting of representatives of 90% of the creditors of the Rollin Chemical Co., was held last Friday looking to satisfaction of claims against the company. No definite action was taken further than the appointment of a committee to oversee the affairs of the company. It was stated at the company's New York offices that no bankruptcy proceedings were expected and that it was not probable that a receiver would be appointed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has handed down decision in Case No. 11,433 of the Monsanto Chemical Works against Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In their syllabus in this case the commissioners say: "Rates on imported nitrate of soda, in carloads, from New York, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., to East St. Louis, Ill., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded."

According to a cablegram from Consul-General R. P. Skinner, London, the British embargo on the exportation of caustic potash and articles containing caustic potash, potassium carbonate and articles containing potassium carbonate has been removed.



The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1002-1003

MANUFACTURERS MAKE FEW CHANGES

Resale Stocks Reduced—Imports Determining Factor—
Makers Cut Saccharin and Caffeine—Mercury Firmer
—Cocoa Butter Easier—Prices Off 17 Per Cent Since
January

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
*Aspirin, 2c lb.	Mercury, Imp., \$1 flask.
Camphor, Jap., ref., 2c lb.	*Saccharin, 20c lb.
	Santonin, \$2 lb.
Declined	
Acid Citric, Imp., 1c lb.	*Cinchonidin Sulfate, 3c oz.
Acid Formic, 75%, 1c lb.	Saccharin, Monsanto, 45c lb.
Caffeine, Alk., 50c lb.	*Silver Nucleinate, 7c oz.
*Resale, 10c lb.	*Milk Sugar, 1c lb.
Hydrobrom., 25c lb.	*Second Hands
Cocoa Butter, 1c lb.	
Fingers, 3c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.27	\$.27	\$.28	\$.60
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.46	.47	.48	1.15
Calomel, American .....	.93	.93	.93	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.65	.68	.65	2.35
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.15	6.25	6.00	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.10
Menthol	3.85	3.85	4.00	13.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.29	.29	.29	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java. ....	.66	.66	.63	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.03	2.03	2.03	3.49

A year of readjustment finds the process still going on, but the speed of price movements toward lower levels has slowed down to a small fraction of the rate noted during the closing three months of 1920. Since the first of the year, drug and chemical prices as a whole have fallen off approximately some seventeen per cent, but with the ever decreasing rate of decline, it is a likelihood that the loss over the next four months will not amount to half of this. With a steadier market frequent periods of buying activity are noted although the volume of business continues very small. Consumers will not cover for future requirements no matter how far prices have already come down, and continue to display the same caution in their hand-to-mouth buying. Resale stocks are gradually being eliminated, and, unless imported goods change the course of affairs, the market will see a turn in prices, particularly in manufactured medicinals, as makers regain the upper hand.

Manufacturers have made few changes. A maker of saccharin has cut the price, but the resale market is firmer. Quicksilver is firmer. The position of quinine continues steady. Santonin is creeping up. A maker has cut caffeine alkaloid and the resale position is easier. Cocoa butter is weaker owing to competition from imports. Milk sugar is slightly lower and easy. Japanese camphor appears to have firmed up somewhat. Imported citric is in smaller demand and easier. Resale aspirin tends to stiffen. Cheaper lots of imported amidopyrine are offered. Menthol continues under pressure.

Acetanilid—Manufacturers quote 25c@27c a pound for U.S.P. Reseller material is still in good supply with demand small at 22c@24c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Inquiry limited. Resellers offering freely at \$1.50 a pound spot. The maker quotes \$1.65 @ \$1.75 a pound.

Acid Citric—Easier owing to a falling off in the demand. Importers have consummated sales during the week at 46c a pound for spot goods in kegs. Total imports last week amounted to 275 kegs. Holding at the same level with American makers, imported citric did not move very rapidly in competition, and holders dropped a cent under manufacturers' prices to get the business. Reports indicate that the manufacturers were getting the bulk of the consumer business, and their ready acceptance of orders was a factor in weakening the resale position. Makers still quote 47c@47½c. The large lemon crop abroad tends to offset any bullish sentiment in this market.

Acid Gallic—Manufacturers have reduced prices to \$1.00 a pound basis for U.S.P. Pyrogallol in resale hands is being held at \$1.35 for crystals and \$1.75 for resublimed against higher levels by makers. Second hands on gallic have been quoting \$1.00 and will likely be forced down to 90c by the makers' cut.

Acid Oxalic—Firmer. Dutch on spot in casks at 17c, with 16½c reported but not verified. White German at 17½c spot. The Norwegian producers notified American agents to accept no more business under 18c.

Acid Salicylic—Still weak with little or no business. Prices cover a wide range according to source. Manufacturers quote 23c@26c a pound for U.S.P. as to seller and quantity. Resale goods down to 21c.

Acid Tartaric—Imports last week amounted to 409 kegs. Imported acid on spot selling at 34c for crystals and powder with demand somewhat reduced. American makers quote 39c unchanged.

Alcohol—Demand is at a standstill. Prices unchanged. U.S.P. non-beverage at \$4.75 a gallon. Denatured complete named at 57c@60c by producers and offered at 38c@44c by resellers. Wood at 77c up to 88c while methanol is held at \$1.05@1.25 as to containers and seller.

Aspirin—The decision of the U. S. District Court leaves the trade in a muddle. Bayer vs. United Drug has been decided finally, but what does the decision mean? Resale aspirin is firmer here and 55c is now reported best. Makers quote 65c@70c inside.

Caffeine—Reduced by a manufacturer to \$6.25 a pound. The resale market has eased off to \$6.15 owing to the shrinkage in demand during the past ten days. Larger and cheaper supplies of tea sweepings are now available here for American manufacturers and the easier position of the raw material may account in some part for a maker's cut.

Camphor—A firmly maintained stronger position for shipment in Japan has just begun to make a slight impression on this market. Spot slabs of Japanese refined gum sold as low as 62c in cases last week while at the same time the market in Japan stood at 65c c.i.f. for shipment. The spot position has firmed up, however, and best on the spot is now 65c for slabs, duty paid. Demand continues limited. American refiners quote 80c basis for bulk gum in barrels with tablets ranging up to 89c. Jap tablets on spot at 81c up as to size and quantity.

Chloral Hydrate—Domestic goods quoted on a basis of \$1.01 a pound for 100 pound lots in 25 pound jars. Resale at 85c. Imported in one pound bottles offered at 83c a pound spot up to 88c as to quantity.

Cocoa Butter—Generally easy under pressure of im-

ported goods and a slack demand from American consumers. Bulk in bales ranges from 23c up to 28c as to seller and quantity. Fingers and wrapped cakes in cases from 30c a pound up to 35c as to size, packing and demand.

Cod Liver Oil—There is really no market for cod liver oil owing to the stagnant condition of demand. Prices are very weak and a buyer can almost make his own price if the anxious sellers are found. For spot Norwegian, prices range from \$15.00@17.00 a barrel unchanged. A lot of unknown quality is offered at \$12.00. Newfoundland is very dull at \$19.00@20.00 a barrel.

Cream Tartar—Firm and in good jobbing demand. Prices steady and unchanged at 30c@32c for imported U.S.P. and 35c for American make.

Epsom Salt—The U.S.P. maintains a firm position here with spot goods generally quoted at \$2.75 a hundred. Demand has taken on good proportions and spot supplies have been materially reduced.

Formaldehyde—Dull and in light demand at 14½c spot. Makers hold at 15c a pound in barrels.

Glycerin—Dynamite maintains its firmness at 13¾c @14c a pound. C. P. is still quiet and in small demand at 16½c@17c for drums. Cans as to seller range from 18c up to 19½c a pound. Crudes steady at 10c for soap lye and 11c for saponification.

Haarlem Oil—Although importers claim the price is \$6.50 a gross, supplies are procurable through a broker here at \$6.25. Spot holdings small. Inquiry has quieted down somewhat.

Menthol—The short interest in menthol appears to have increased here. The price shows little change. One short admitted that the best he had heard early in the week was \$3.85 for spot cases, but offered to assume an additional lot at \$3.75 for June-July delivery. Another reported that he had heard of no sales at \$3.75 spot. Consumers have done little purchasing except a case or two to carry them along when short, obviously feeling that the market looks to lower levels.

Mercury—Reported firmer here with holdings reduced, a better inquiry from consumers, and prices higher. No inquiry for large lots has been noted. A good jobbing business is passing at \$47.00@48.00 a flask.

Quinine—Has quieted down this week although the reduced supplies of Java sulfate on the spot hold the position generally firm with prices about the same. Spot

Jap or Java in 100 ounce tins are named at 66c an ounce with a very good jobbing demand. American makers are still asking 70c unchanged for sulfate in 100's.

Saccharin—A leading maker has dropped saccharin to \$2.30@2.40. Another well-known maker quotes \$2.25. This is almost on a parity with the resale market at \$2.20. Resale stocks of some brands have been about cleaned out and a recent inquiry for 100 pounds forced the buyer to go to the manufacturer in the absence of outside holdings. With the complete elimination of resale saccharin, it is very probable that the market will again move back to about \$3.00, as it is understood that this is close to production cost.

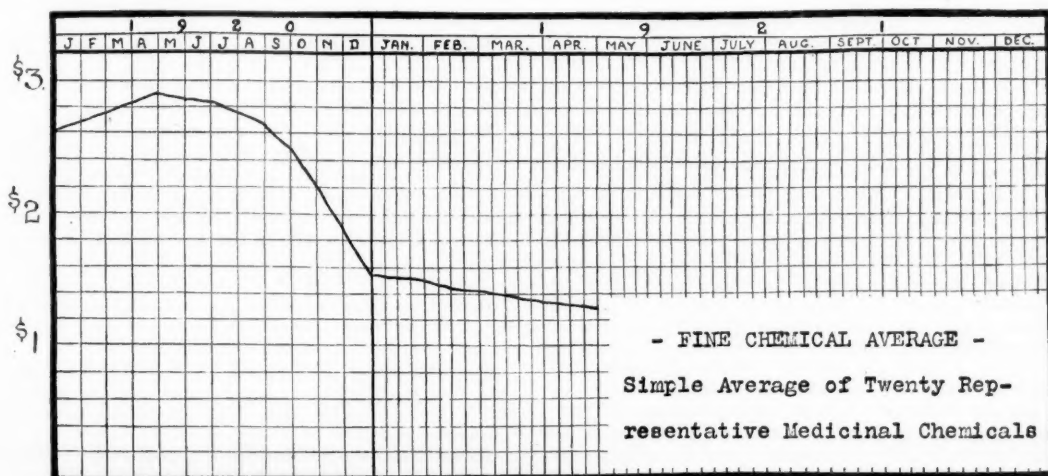
Santonin—Supplies on spot reduced still further and the price continues up. Best appears to be \$112.00 a pound.

NORVELL PRAISES ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, May 3.—Saunders Norvell, of New York, former president of the Shapleigh (then Norvell-Shapleigh) Hardware Co., now chairman of the board of directors of McKesson & Robbins, New York, talked for an hour last week to the Advertising Club of St. Louis, following a luncheon at the Hotel Statler. His theme was "What You've Got Here and What You Don't Do With It."

"I used to think, when I lived here, that New York had all the brains and all the facilities," he said. "I underrated St. Louis, just as so many do." Among the things he said about St. Louis and some of the people was: "You have Edward Mallinckrodt, who is known wherever chemicals are sold in Europe, but who is considered here merely as one of the Big Cinch—proven to be such by the fact that he gave a lot of money to Washington University. You have John F. Queeny, who is a big man in London, but whom you hear of here only when he or his firm gets into some controversy."

The Moore Haven Sugar Corporation, Miami, Florida has awarded a contract to the L. R. Steel Corp., Atlanta, Ga., for extension and improvements in its mills at Moore Haven. A large part of the plant will be remodeled and considerable machinery installed. The present work is estimated to cost about \$350,000, and will be supplemented by other improvements and additions at a later date to cost a like sum. John C. Gambling is secretary and treasurer.



The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1009-1010

SALES MADE AT CONCESSIONS

Revival of Interest In Colors Cheers the Dye Industry
—Prices Are Soft With Reduction on Gamma Acid—
Good Sized Orders Placed In Resale Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined
Gamma Acid, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$27	\$27	\$30	\$27
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.08	.08	.08	.14
Phenol lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.45	.45	.45	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.28	.28	.30	.28
Aniline Oil lb.	.20	.20	.20½	.36
Benzaldehyde lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.34	.34	.35	.85
Paranitroaniline lb.	.85	.85	.85	1.75
o-Toluidine lb.	.25	.25	.25	.35
Average	0.324	0.324	0.330	0.517

In some directions a revival of interest has been noted in the dye and intermediate trades. Some very sizeable orders have been placed in the resale market during the week but as a rule sellers have been forced to sacrifice on price. However after the long period of inactivity any movement is a welcome sign to holders of stocks. Those who have stocks on the spot are so tired that they are willing to make any concessions that will start movement but it is only recently that consumers have been willing to exhibit any interest in taking on stocks at any price. Of course it is possible that the spotted interest noted is only temporary but the market has taken on a much more hopeful tone in spite of this.

Few price changes have been noted which can be taken as indicating anything. Sales under present conditions are matter for negotiation and generally have taken place at prices below any openly quoted. Rumors of activity are heard in many quarters but upon investigation it is generally found that activity has been limited to rumors. Prices are soft throughout with a reduction quoted by makers on gamma acid as the only quotable change during the period.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Rumors of strength in benzene lack confirmation. Competition between refiners has been keen for such business as has been around and offers have been understood to have been made at prices below quotations where there was a possibility of developing actual business. Quotations on pure benzene are based on 27c per gallon in tank cars and range up to 33c per gallon in drums. However it is understood that competitive bids for business have been made at prices several cents lower than those quoted. Prices on 90% are based on 25c per gallon in tank carlots.

Naphthalene—The market has been dead since the seasonable demand has been pretty well supplied. Consumers in the intermediate trade are not in the market and resellers are unable to attract business. Quotations from second hands are nominally 8c per pound but it is freely admitted that business within reason would not be refused if offered. Refiners of naphthalene are quoting 8½c@9½c per pound for flake and 9½c@10½c per pound for balls. At these figures they are able to pick up occasional odd orders but even in the aggregate they amount to little.

Phenol—Resale government phenol is being offered at 10c@10½c per pound "as is." Agents for the government in the disposal of the surplus emphatically deny that they can make any such price and are quoting 12c per pound as their quantity figure. Outside lots are to be had as low as 10c per pound, however, with other quotations up to 12½c per pound according to seller.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Producers control the market and are quoting prices at former levels. Pure anthranilic is held at \$1.60@1.80 per pound and technical at \$1.40 @ \$1.60 per pound.

Acid, Gamma—Makers have been shading their quoted price of \$3.50 per pound for some time past but during the week have reduced their quotation to \$3.25 per pound. Business continues slow.

Acid, H—Prices are soft and variable as to holder. Quotations from makers are around \$1.40 per pound but in the resale market it is possible to do as low as \$1.25 per pound in some directions.

Acid, Phthalic—Quotations from makers are around 40c@45c per pound for phthalic acid in spite of lack of consuming interest. Phthalic anhydride is unchanged at 50c@55c per pound according to quantity from manufacturers.

Acid, Salicylic—Technical salicylic is quoted by makers at 22c per pound but the market for U.S.P. is in such a state that this grade can be had from resellers as low as 21c per pound. The situation is such that almost any bid would be acceptable.

Acetanilide—Makers of technical acetanilide are quoting 22c@23c per pound.

Aniline Oil—Resale offers are heard at 19c per pound in drums extra and returnable at 19c per pound f.o.b. nearby point. Sales are said to have been made on the spot during the week as low as 19c per pound drums included for quite a large lot. However it is believed improbable that this price can be duplicated as the seller has no more. Makers are quoting 20c@27c per pound according to brand and it is understood that one large maker has been forced to close down his plant because of the small amount of business possible at even these low figures.

Anthraquinone—Rumors of all kinds of prices are floating around and it is probable that firm business can be put through at considerably below the quoted figure of \$2.00 per pound for sublimed.

Beta-naphthol—Sales in large volume have been reported in the resale market during the week. The prices quoted have meant little as sales have resulted from private negotiation. Offers were generally around 34c per pound but sales as low as 32c per pound were reported. Perhaps the largest sale of the lot was put through at 33c per pound. Makers are finding little or no business at their price of 40c@45c per pound.

Benzidine—Quotations are variously given from 90c to \$1.10 per pound according to seller and quantity. Sulfate is quoted at 75c@80c per pound.

Dimethylaniline—Resale business in limited volume has been put through at 45c per pound. The manufacturers' price is quoted 60c@64c per pound. Business has been very slow.

Diphenylamine—Resale lots are still to be found in some quarters as low as 60c per pound but makers are refusing to sell below 70c per pound. Occasional in-

quiries for comparatively small lots are heard but the total of these is very small.

Para-nitroaniline—Makers are 85c@\$1.05 per pound according to brand. Offers of resale material are heard at the lower price but it is believed possible to shade this figure.

Para-phenylene-diamine—Offers are to be heard at \$1.75@\$2.00 per pound according to seller. Inquiry from the fur trade has been fair but has shown a gradual decrease as the season advances.

METZ OPPOSES DYE LICENSE

H. A. Metz, 122 Hudson street, New York, has prepared four pamphlets on the dyestuff tariff entitled: "Pertinent Facts Relating to Dyestuff Legislation"; "Tariff Rates Necessary for Ample Protection of American Dyestuff Industry"; "Importation of Dyed Articles in Lieu of Dyes"; and "The Dyestuffs Situation," an article written by H. A. Metz. The first three pamphlets were prepared by E. R. Pickrell, formerly chief chemist of the U. S. Customs Service, New York.

Mr. Metz says the pamphlets show past and present rates on dyes as well as compound rates of duty (ad valorem and specific) that will afford ample protection to the American dye industry. "These rates of duty," writes Mr. Metz, "if enacted into law, will not embarrass the domestic consumer in obtaining the dyes necessary for his needs, and will not cause him unnecessary competition from European dyed products as would be the case under a licensing system."

The Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has closed down its plant for the month of May and only the dye and pharmaceutical departments are being operated. Rumors that the bankruptcy of Marden Orth & Hastings has placed the Calco Company in an embarrassing position are emphatically denied at the offices of the company. A statement was issued by one of the officials of the Calco company to the effect that no connection exists between the two companies.

The New Jersey Zinc Company reports an income of \$244,345 for the first quarter of 1921, compared with \$3,173,127 for the first quarter of 1920. After payment of interest and reserves for taxes the net income was \$204,345, which was equivalent to 49 cents a share on the \$42,000,000 common stock. In the last quarter of 1920 earnings were equal to \$2 a share and in the first quarter of 1920 to \$7.50 a share.

NEW "NATIONAL" DYES

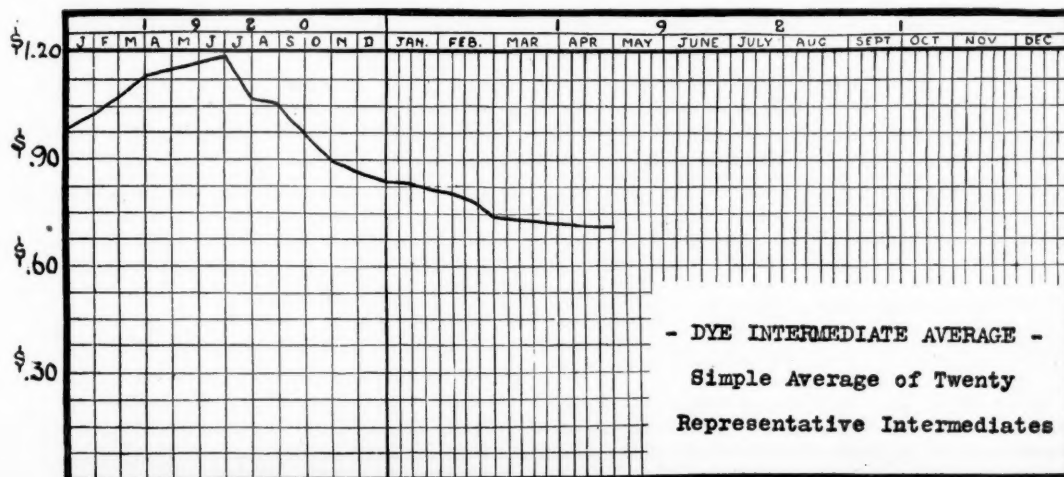
The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., announces the production of a new acid blue, National Wool Blue CG, saying: "This new dye produces a particularly brilliant shade of blue, that will permit its use for a variety of purposes, especially for navy blues on ladies' dress fabrics, as well as for knitting yarns. It will not stain silk, for which reason it is useful for those fabrics where silk stripe and shot effects are a feature. Owing to its property of discharging to a clear white, it will prove of interest to the textile printer. National Wool Blue CG possesses excellent solubility, dyes level, and exhausts completely from the dyebath. Its fastness to rubbing, perspiration, water and hot-pressing is very good."

National Niagara Blue HW is one of the most important of the recent additions to the list of National's products, and for convenience of the dyer is offered in two concentrations. It will be found of particular value for dyeing cotton in all stages of manufacture, and is also useful for dyeing of cotton and wool. The announcement continues:

"National Niagara Blue HW possesses satisfactory levelling and covering properties, including superior fastness to water, for which reason it is preferable to other types for dyeing blues of heavy shade on cotton fabrics of various kinds including linings, the cheaper grades of cotton backings for furniture and book-binder's cloth. It is likewise useful for dyeing jute, straw and chip braids and artificial silks. Owing to its peculiar property of dyeing vegetable fibres at reduced temperatures, it is serviceable as a 'speck dye,' and may be applied in the fulling mill."

COMMERCIAL BODIES ENDORSE DYE BILL

Strong resolutions urging Congress to protect by high tariff and license the coal-tar branch of the American chemical industry have been passed by the Advertising Club of Indianapolis and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and copies sent to the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees and to the members representing Indiana and Ohio. These organizations, and the Exchange Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, were addressed on the subject of the military and economic importance of coal-tar chemical products by Williams Haynes, publisher of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, during a two weeks business trip to the leading Mid-West chemical centers.



The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallow, Greases. Page 1012; Naval Stores, Page 1013

BETTER DEMAND FOR COTTONSEED OIL

Coconut and China Wood Oils Also Higher—Linseed Oil Lower—Market Feels Effect of Probable Passage of Emergency Tariff Bill — Turpentine Is Slightly Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
China Wood, 1c lb.	Coconut Manila, 3/4c lb.
Coconut, Ceylon, 3/4c lb.	Cottonseed, 3/4c lb.
	Turpentine, 3c gal.
Declined	
Corn, crd., 3/4c lb.	Peanut, refd., 3/4c lb.
Linseed, 4c gal.	Red, 3/4c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.50	\$.50	\$.50	\$1.25
Degras, American, bbls.	.05	.05	.05	.07
Lard, No. 1.	.70	.70	.75	1.40
Menhaden, crd* bbls.	.28	.28	.28	.85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.00	1.00	1.15	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.06 3/4	.07 1/4	.07 1/2	.16
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.11 3/4	.11 1/4	.13	.29
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.10	.09 3/4	.09 1/4	.18 1/2
Cottonseed, crude tanks*	.05	.04 1/4	.04	.15 1/2
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.60	.64	.67	1.72
Olive, denatured	1.40	1.40	1.65	2.85
Peanut, refined	.10	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.24
Soya Bean, bbls.	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07	.17
Average	0.390	0.390	0.428	0.880

Greatly increased activity has been noted in the market during the week especially in coconut, China wood and cottonseed oils. Whether the improvement is real and permanent is another question but some factors in the oil trade are expecting the present loosening of money to bring speculative buying, at least, into the market in good volume and it is possible that this will result soon in better business throughout the trade. The sentiment is well established that the bottom of the depression has been passed and that prices will be rather inclined to fluctuate around present values without showing a pronounced tendency either way for the time being. The coconut and cottonseed oil advances seem to be rather directly due to the prospect of the passage of the tariff measure now in Congress and in sympathy with these oils the tallow and grease markets are showing improvement. The artificial strength shown by linseed oil last week has disappeared and while the market is weak just at present crushers are of the opinion that real business in any volume will force the position back to one of strength.

Linseed oil is lower as well as flaxseed. China wood, Ceylon and Manila coconut, and cottonseed oils are higher. Corn, and refined peanut oils are lower on continued inactivity.

The animal oils show little change although the general position is slightly stronger than before. Greases and tallows are higher, and quite active in sympathy with other soap-makers' oils. Red oil is lower.

Fish oils have shown no change from their former weak positions. Some inquiry has been noted from the tanning trade but as a rule quantities inquired for have been too small to bring about any change in the situation.

Naval stores have shown some signs of life with turpentine higher in all markets. The European demand is much improved and prices have advanced accordingly. Rosins have been going through a price readjustment but the changes have been slight.

Linseed Oil—The advance on linseed last week was apparently purely artificial and while part of the advance still holds prices are quite weak at the present quotation of 60c per gallon basis carlots of barrels. Consumers seem to lack the slightest interest just at present in linseed oil at any price and most of the limited demand is being supplied by imported oil which is considerably cheaper just now. Quotations on English and Dutch linseed oil duty paid are around 51c@52c per gallon cooerage basis. London spot oil is quoted around 25s 6d per quintal naked. Antwerp quotations are around 137 francs per hundred kilos.

The artificial strength noted last week in the domestic flaxseed markets has largely disappeared. Duluth quotations are around \$1.53@1.57 per bushel while Winnipeg quotes \$1.49 1/2@1.53 per bushel according to position. Buenos Aires quotations are slightly higher at \$1.17 per bushel. Linseed cake and meal are lower again with the former quoted at \$32.00 per ton and the latter at \$35.00 per ton.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged on the former weak basis. No. 1 oil is held around 9c@9 1/2c per pound in barrels. No. 3 oil is quoted at 8 1/2c@9c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Increased activity has been noted in the wood oil market and prices have advanced sharply. Spot barrels are quoted at 10 3/4c@11 1/4c per pound with rumors of sales in round lots at the higher figure. Whether the present strength will be permanent is problematical as yet but there seem to be good reasons for believing it so. Coast prices are around 8 3/4c@9c per pound in barrels.

Coconut Oil—In spite of the continued stream of imports coconut oil remains in a strong position. Ceylon oil on the spot is higher around 10c@10 1/4c per pound in barrels. Cochin oil is unchanged at 10 1/2c@10 3/4c per pound in barrels on the spot. Manila oil in sellers' tanks on the Coast is higher at 8 1/4c@8 1/2c per pound. The entire market is apparently quite strong.

Corn Oil—The corn oil market has continued very quiet and prices have been further reduced. Crude oil in tanks at mills is lower around 5 1/2c@5 3/4c per pound with barrels at mills quoted lower around 6 3/4c@7c per pound. Spot barrels are quoted at 8c@8 1/4c per pound. Refined oil is unchanged at 10c@10 1/2c per pound on the spot.

Cottonseed Oil—The market has been unusually active during the week with prices showing daily gains of a few points. The net gain on prime summer yellow on the Exchange has been practically 1c per pound on nearby oil with the advanced positions showing as low as 1/2c per pound gain. The range now quoted is 7c@8c per pound. Crude oil f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks is higher at 5c@5 1/4c per pound bid at the close.

Olive Oil—Heavy imports have made no impression on the olive oil market which remains unchanged. Foots are nominal on the spot at 10c per pound with shipment offered at 8 1/2c@9c per pound.

Palm Oil—Prices are unchanged with little interest in spite of the recent advances on tallow. Niger oil is quoted at 6c@6 1/4c per pound and Lagos at 7c@7 1/4c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Prices on crude peanut oil are unchanged. Oriental oil on the Coast is quoted at 6c@6 1/4c per pound in sellers' tanks. Southern crude in buyers' tanks is held at 5 1/2c@5 3/4c per pound f.o.b. mills. Refined oil

on the spot in barrels is lower at 10c@10½c per pound with little interest from consumers.

Perilla Oil—Perilla oil on the Coast in tanks is unchanged at 6¼c@6½c per pound.

Soya Bean Oil—The Coast market is quiet and unchanged. Prices are quoted on a fairly steady basis around 4¾c@5c per pound in sellers' tanks although there has been little inquiry and no business of importance. Spot crude prices have remained unchanged at 7¼c@7½c per pound in barrels and 8c@8¼c per pound is quoted for edible oil.

Animal Oils

Red Oil—Prices are lower on continued weakness of demand. Distilled red oil is quoted at 6¾c per pound. Saponified oil is lower at 7c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland cod oil is unchanged at 50c per gallon with some shading possible. Demand is very light.

Menhaden Oil—Prices remain unchanged with crude oil f.o.b. mills quoted at 28c@30c per gallon in barrels.

Naval Stores

Resins—Prices have been readjusted during the week to bring the list to a logical basis. B is quoted at \$5.25 per barrel, D, E, and F, at \$5.35, G at \$5.40, H and I at \$5.45, K at \$5.60, M at \$6.25, N at \$6.35, WG at \$6.50 and WW at \$6.75. Other holders of WW grade are asking as high as \$7.50 per barrel but are doing little business.

Turpentine—Increased European demand has forced prices up in all markets. Spot turpentine is quoted at 66c@67c per gallon. Savannah prices are around 58c@59c per gallon. London quotations are higher around 65s 6d per quintal compared with 58s 3d quoted a week ago.

Colgate & Co., announce that they have purchased the buildings of the Indiana State Reformatory, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and will operate them as a soap and cosmetic factory. It is planned to take care of the Southern trade through the new plant, which will employ in the vicinity of 5,000 men and women.

The last meeting of the season of the Paint, Oil & Varnish Club of New York, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, May 11. The annual election of officers will take place at the same time.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL EXPERIMENTS

An article by A. L. Dean and Richard Wrenshall, just reprinted by the U. S. Public Health Service from the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," describes experiments made at the University of Hawaii into the fractionation of chaulmoogra oil. The hope was to find a fraction that contained the curative principle without including the one that renders the whole oil intolerant to many patients.

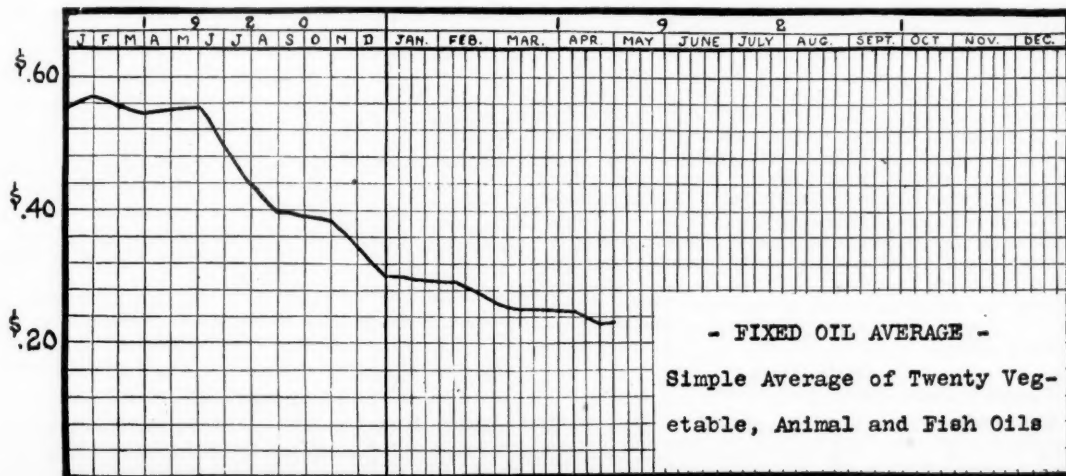
Four lines of experimental study were followed: (1) Separation of the fatty acids by crystallization from alcohol was tried and abandoned because the fractions gave low melting solids and oily mother liquids. (2) Separation by means of barium acetate was abandoned as unsuitable to production on a large scale. (3) Fractional distillation of ethyl esters under high pressure, though considered promising, was abandoned in favor of (4) Direct fractional distillation.

By the last method four esters of the fatty acids of the oil were developed and were used on four groups of patients, a considerable number of whom became clinically and bacteriologically free from leprosy. But it was impossible to identify this effect with any one of the esters.

After years of neglect the cultivation of the oil palm in the Dutch East Indies is again claiming attention, owing to the slump in tea and rubber. Although the Government began experiments in planting oil palm as early as 1859, it was not until 1910 that the first important step was taken to cultivate the oil palm on a commercial scale. In that year Belgians began planting whole estates on the East Coast of Sumatra to oil palms. It appears that the soil and climate of the East Coast of Sumatra are admirably suited to this crop. The area under cultivation on the East Coast of Sumatra is estimated at 10,000 hectares or 24,710 acres, half of which was planted during the last two years.

H. S. Chatfield, of the Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Co., New York, has been elected to honorary membership in the U. S. Shellac Manufacturers Association, in appreciation of his assistance in the organization of the association. Mr. Chatfield was detained by business from attending the meeting. The officers of the association are J. P. Barrett, of M. L. Barrett & Co., president, and J. V. Park, Marx & Rawolle, Inc., secretary.

Sherwin-Williams Co. has obtained a judgment for \$12,667.10 against Martin Baird, Inc.



The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1014-1015

NARROW MARKET IN CRUDE DRUGS

**Demand Very Slow—Early Week Inquiry Lacking—
Russian Cantharides Lower—Cascara Sagrada Off—
Nux Vomica Again Up—Senna Pods Higher—Ergot
Firm**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Chamomile Flrs., Roman, 2c lb.	Nux Vomica, 1/8c lb.
Ginger, African, 1/8c lb.	Senna Pods, 2c lb.
	Shellac, T.N., 2c lb.
Declined	
Aloes, Curacao, 1/8c lb.	Licorice Rt., Powd., 1c lb.
Aniseed, Star, 1/8c lb.	Mustard Seed, Dan., Yel., 1/8c lb.
Burgundy Pitch, 1/8c lb.	Senna, T.V., Powd., 2c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.	Soap Bark, Cut, 2c lb.
Cascara Sagrada Bk., 1c lb.	Crushed, 1/8c lb.
Chamomile Flrs., Hung., 3c lb.	Thus Gum, 1/8c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.70
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.15	1.15	1.25	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.15	.15	.18	.25
Ergot, Spanish	1.00	1.00	.90	5.00
Insect Powder, pure	.35	.35	.38	1.00
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	2.30	2.50	2.75	3.40
Nux Vomica	.14	.13 1/2	.12 1/2	.13
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	6.00	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.35	.35	.40	1.35
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	3.80	3.80	3.80	5.00
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.11
Average	1.45	1.49	1.55	2.59

Little or no accumulation of orders over the week-end was noted last Monday, and inquiry for botanicals during the early part of the week has been slower. While the demand for manufactured products appears to be showing signs of a revival, raw materials continue stagnant. Of course, any appreciable movement in manufactured drug products means that sooner or later a replacement of crude materials must follow. Price revisions become fewer and fewer as the trade remains inactive. Values have reached a point in a great many instances where consumers will buy, when they are in need of the goods, just as readily as they will at lower levels. A few cases are noted where the hesitancy some months ago to cover for shipment from primary markets has developed scarcities on spot and forced prices up.

A sharp cut has been made in Russian cantharides. Spot cascara sagrada is offered lower. Hungarian chamomiles are cheaper in some quarters although quality is unknown. Curacao aloes are off slightly. Cheaper lots of powdered T. V. Senna are available here. Cut and crushed soap barks are lower. Nux vomica is in small supply on spot and again higher. Roman chamomiles show a further reduction in supply here. Senna pods are higher and in small supply. African ginger is firmer. Ergot maintains its position without change in price. Rhubarb continues weak and in small demand. Buyers are awaiting arrivals of new crop buchu which they believe will be cheaper. Holders are shading lycopodium prices.

Crude Drugs

Burgundy Pitch—Lower here at 4c@4 1/2c a pound.

Cantharides—A sharp cut has been made in Russian cantharides on spot and holders are now offering at \$2.00 a pound without any demand to speak of. Powdered are unchanged at \$2.50 a pound spot. Chinese

cantharides are unchanged at 70c a pound for whole and 90c for powdered.

Ergot—Still quoted at \$1.00 a pound for spot goods with some holders asking up to \$1.10. There is no large demand from consumers but nevertheless the price holds firm and tends to move up.

Hops—Heavy imports of hops recently have further weakened this market. Spot bales of prime quality are offered freely at 23c a pound.

Kamala—The last sale of kamala was made at \$5.50 for a small lot. The market is reported again bare of supplies.

Lycopodium—Quotations of \$3.90 are not getting the business, so it is concluded a seller is shading the price on spot.

Nux Vomica—The continued tightness of nux vomica is further accentuated by shrinkage in stocks here and the price has moved higher. Best on spot is 14c a pound for whole buttons with offers small. Powdered is lowest at 19c for barrels and 20c for less.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Spot 1920 peel cascara sagrada is offered on the spot as low as 12 1/2c a pound with little demand at this figure. New peel will be due very shortly. Old bark ranges all the way up to 17c as to age and quantity.

Elm—Selected in limited demand at 60c for slabs in bundles. Small lots are quoted up to 70c. Grinding bark at 20c unchanged with powder and ground at 25c @28c a pound.

Prickly Ash—Easy at 22c a pound for Southern. As far as can be determined, Northern bark is still 25c spot.

Soap—Whole unchanged at 10 1/2c spot. Cut lower at 12c@14c a pound. Crushed is also slightly cheaper at 13 1/2c@14c.

Berries

Junipers steady at 3 3/4c in bags for good quality berries. Cubebs in limited demand and easier at \$1.10 for ordinary, \$1.20 for stemless and \$1.15 for powdered. Fish at 15c. Prickly ash still at 12c spot.

Flowers

Chamomile—Romans are firmer and best for any quality on spot appears to be 25c a pound. Stocks are small and no good grade are obtainable, the 25c offers being very poor. Hungarian flowers are cheaper for some grades and spot are offered as low as 20c. For prime quality, 24c@26c as to seller is quoted.

Insect—Insect powder in barrels offered at 35c a pound for No. 1. From this level, the quotations range up to 40c. Demand is at a standstill and the powder generally weak. Half powdered stems is still 25c. Flowers as to seller and quality are named from 28c up to 35c although the outside figure is held to be high.

Gums

Curacao aloes in cases easier on spot at 8c@8 1/2c a pound. Asafetida remains weak but unchanged at 40c @50c a pound for lump and 90c@\$1.00 for U.S.P. powder. Thus is cheaper at 6 1/2c@7c. T. N. shellac firmer at 54c@55c spot.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Named at 95c laid down in New York for shipment from Cape Town. Spot buchu is selling only in five and ten pound lots. Prices for spot goods are unchanged at \$1.15 for bales and \$1.25 up for less. Con-

sumers are naturally holding off waiting the arrival of new crop goods to see what the development in prices will be.

Digitalis—Ranges from 14c up to 18c a pound for spot digitalis as to quantity and seller.

Henna—Unchanged at 15c@16c a pound for spot henna leaves with demand small and the market weak.

Jaborandi—Unchanged and quiet on the spot at 32c @33c a pound. Demand limited to small lots.

Senna—Powdered T. V. ranges from 10c a pound up to 18c as to quality, sellers, and quantity. The average for a good senna powder is about 14c. T. V. senna pods have been reduced in supply on the spot and best appears to be 12c. Large holdings of spot senna pressing for sale.

Stramonium—Weak and in small demand on spot owing to cheap shipment prices. Generally held at 20c a pound here.

Roots

Dandelion—Both German and English still weak and in keen competition at 15c a pound on spot.

Doggrass—Imported doggrass available on spot at 15c ranging up to 18c a pound as to seller. Low priced shipment material available.

Licorice—Powdered slightly cheaper on spot at 13c @14c a pound owing to cheaper bales. The latter run from 6c up to 10c as to quality, quantity and seller. Selected bundles at 27c@28c unchanged.

Rhubarb—Dull and without change in price. Whole root at 35c a pound spot in cases. Powdered held at 38c@40c.

Charles Phelps Noyes, well known in drug trade circles throughout the United States, died on Saturday, April 30, at his home in St. Paul, Minn., in his eightieth year. He was formerly president of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, Inc., of St. Paul, Minn., retiring from active business about a year ago.

Cyrus P. Walbridge, former president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, of St. Louis, died Sunday morning, May 1, at his home in St. Louis. He was about seventy years old and his death was due to paralysis.

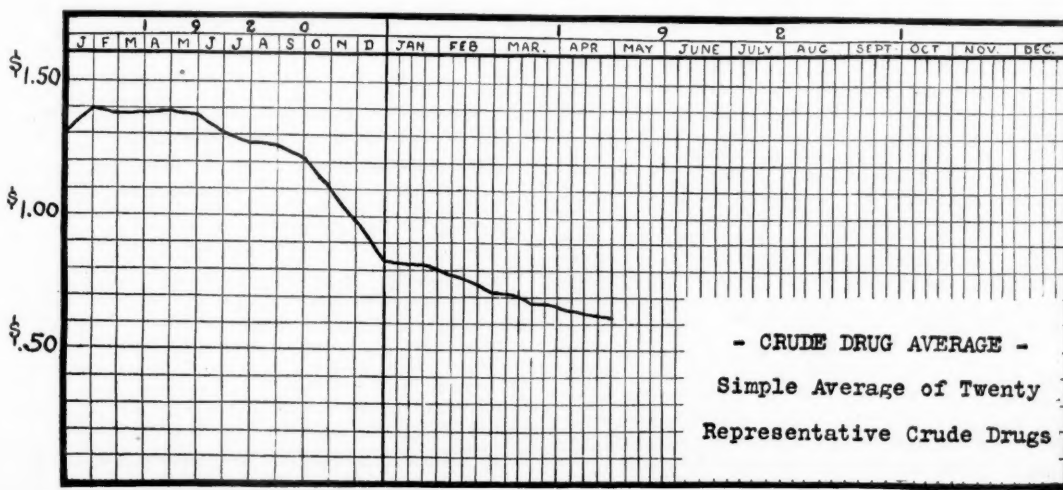
JAMAICA REPORTS SMALL GINGER STOCKS

A considerable amount of business has been done during the past fortnight both for home trade and export, the latter chiefly to the United States, with the result that the whole of the stocks of sound root in importers' hands have been cleared at around 130s to 140s per cwt., according to the London "Chemist and Druggist." The new crop should be ready for shipment about the end of the month and shipments continue through May and June; but if, as is possible, America has been buying largely direct from the island as they did last year, the quantity available for this market may be small. The supplies shown in the weekly stock list that have arrived lately, are old crop, and are all wormy. The official stock list this week shows 2,855 packages at the various wharves. Last year, about this period, a similar condition of affairs was in evidence, except that twelve months ago the stocks in London were larger—4,090 packages—and owing to America coming to this market for supplies, the price was forced up to over 200s per cwt. It has been the general opinion that, if the crop this year was anything like normal, and there is nothing in the reports to hand to discredit this, prices should decline later.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending April 23 included the following: On the steamer Berwyn, from Marseilles, 363 cases olive oil, 850 cases soap, 294 barrels ochre, 11 cases perfumery and 50 cases nut oil; on the steamer West Kedron, from Hamburg, 450 cases bittersalt, 44 barrels carbonate of barium and 38 casks chloride of iron; on the steamer Tjikembang, from Soerabaya and Macassar, 122 bags nutmegs, 12,380 bags copra cake, 400 bags wax and 210 bags tapioca flour; on the steamer Colombia from Manila and Hongkong, 1,250 packages antimony, 550 bales cassia and 428 tons coconut oil.

When the hearing on the Fearon-Smith narcotic control bill was held last week by Governor Miller, Dr. S. David Hubbard, representing the New York City Board of Health, and Dr. William P. Healy, of the New York County Medical Association, appeared in support of the bill. Justice Cornelius J. Collins and several physicians opposed the bill.

The cascara bark season has opened in the Pacific Northwest and a harvest of at least 5,000,000 pounds is being prepared for. The buyers in the field are offering from 6 to 7 cents a pound.



The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 1017-1018

INQUIRY SHOWS GRADUAL IMPROVEMENT

More Frequent Display of Interest by Consumers—
Imports Small — Geranium Cheaper — West Indian
Orange Oil Scarce on Spot—Juniper Berries Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Orange, West India, 10c lb.	
Declined	
Oil Cananga, Native, 25c lb.	Oil Juniper Berries, 10c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.	Oil Linaloe, 50c lb.
Oil Geranium, African, \$1 lb.	Oil Mint, Jap., 20c lb.
Bourbon, 75c lb.	Oil Petit Grain, S.A., 25c lb.
Turkish, 25c lb.	Oil Wormseed, 10c lb.
	Musk Xylene, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$4.90	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.28	.30	.32	.77
Oil Cloves	1.30	1.30	1.40	3.60
Oil Lemon .....	.70	.70	.75	2.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	6.50	6.50	7.00	12.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	2.60	2.60	2.75	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.75	7.75	8.00	10.75
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.60	.60	.65	.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
Coumarin	3.75	3.75	4.00	7.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.40	.80
Vanillin .....	.55	.55	.65	.95
Average	2.65	2.65	2.67	4.54

Consumer interest in the essential oil market, as displayed in a more frequent inquiry from the same buyers, shows a slow but gradual improvement. The recurring periods of activity indicate that each one appears to bring out a shade better business than its predecessor. The steady downward trend of prices, however, continues to offset much of the better influences. While lower prices incite buyer interest, continual declines prevent the developing of consumer demand much beyond the stage of covering for immediate needs. The proposed higher valuation on some imports which would boost the duties materially is still unsettled. The trade is fighting the matter as it will mean 15 to 20 per cent higher costs to importers here, many of whom have commitments based on the old schedule of valuations. The total imports of essential oils last week were negligible.

Prices are still settling downward. Lower figures for African and Bourbon geranium are noted. Oil juniper berries is cheaper here. Recent imports of linaloe are offered lower. West Indian orange oil is in small supply and firm, standing in some quarters above the level of Sicilian oil. Cheaper lots of South American petit grain are available. For genuine French, prices still hold firm and unchanged. Citronella is lower here and subject to shading on firm business. Expressed limes continues scarce and strong. Peppermint is still weak and holders are shading prices to move their goods. Spearmint appears to have firmed up somewhat. Musk xylene is cheaper.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Unchanged and quiet at 60c for technical oil as imported. The U.S.P. holds steady at 70c.

Oil Bergamot—Until the import valuation question is settled, the position of bergamot is likely to remain unchanged. If the new basis, value of goods as sold in the home market, becomes effective, it will probably boost the price of bergamot a dollar or possibly more as it

will make a difference of 15 to 20 per cent. On spot, \$5.50 up to \$6.00 a pound as to seller and brand is named for coppers. Demand is quiet, but it is doubtful if importers would take care of any large inquiry at current prices under present conditions.

Oil Bois de Rose—For a good grade bois de rose on spot, \$4.50 a pound is reported best. Goods of variable quality are offered all the way down to \$3.50. Demand is dull.

Oil Camphor—Dull and easy at 26c@28c a pound for Japanese white oil on spot. Sassafrassy oil in drums at 9c.

Oil Cananga—Native oil as to quality ranges from \$3.50 a pound up to \$4.00. Easier and in light demand.

Oil Caraway—Continues weak and with little support from buyers. Spot Dutch oil is offered freely at \$1.75@2.00 a pound.

Oil Cassia—The last week has noted a firmer position reported from primary markets, but it appears to make little impression here. Spot goods in cases can still be had at 75c@80c for technical oil, 75 per cent. Lead free is held at 90c a pound. U.S.P. is named at \$1.15 up to \$1.30 as to seller and quantity.

Oil Citronella—The pressure on holders of citronella has induced further shading of prices. Drums of Ceylon oil are now openly quoted at 28c a pound and in very limited demand thereat. Cans can be had at 30c spot. Two large inquiries for Java oil have been reported in the market during the past few days. Dull and unchanged at 75c spot.

Oil Cloves—Leading sellers are quoting \$1.30 a pound for spot cans. The spice continues to settle slowly although actual supplies of cloves, especially Amboynas and Penangs, are, rather limited on spot. Less than can lots range up to \$1.50 as to quantity.

Oil Eucalyptus—The demand from consuming quarters is still very small. For spot cases U.S.P. Australian, 50c can be done for a quantity, the size of which depends on the seller. For less than case lots 55c up is named.

Oil Geranium—Most sellers of geranium oils announce lower prices. Prices vary over a wide range for all types as to quality and brand. What has been called a good African geranium is offered as low as \$6.00 a pound. Other sellers name \$8.00 as inside and still others quote up to \$10.00. Bourbon oil is also lower at \$5.75 ranging all the way up to \$7.00 a pound as to seller. Turkish oil is quoted at \$3.75@4.00.

Oil Juniper Berries—Shading of prices for spot oil of juniper berries has brought out cheaper goods. Openly quoted at \$2.20@2.25 a pound but in competition lower than this would very probably be done. Demand is quiet. Oil of the wood is held at 75c.

Oil Lavender—Much the same condition exists here as in the case of geranium. As to quality and seller, the prices vary over a wide range. For an oil running 28 per cent esters, \$6.50 can be done although up to \$7.00 is quoted. For a 38-40 per cent oil, \$7.50 up to \$10.00 is the range. Under U.S.P., 24-25 per cent, can be had below \$6.00. Aspic is firm and unchanged, spot goods selling all the way from \$1.15 up to \$1.35 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The market is still weak and under pressure of large supplies. The demand shows very little real improvement. Spot oil of standard brands is quoted

at 70c a pound ranging up to 90c. In outside hands, goods can be bought at 65c and on a good sized order possibly at 60c spot, although the latter figure has not been confirmed in the case of an actual sale. For shipment, offers of 57c c.i.f. are still heard here.

Oil Limes—Outside of one holder, little or no expressed oil of limes is available on spot. In primary markets, cables indicate that supplies are very limited. On spot \$6.00 a pound is named while for shipment the same figure is quoted on a c.i.f. basis. The price looks to higher levels. Distilled oil easy and in small demand at 80c.

Oil Linaloe—Cheaper lots of linaloe are offered on the spot. The best figure quoted was \$3.25 a pound for spot goods. Several dealers said their inside price was \$3.50 and even \$3.75 was heard as best. Considerable poor grade oil is offered. Demand is light.

Oil Neroli—Pure neroli might be had at \$800 a pound, but it is doubtful if there is any such thing. Prices for spot goods as to seller, range from \$8.00 up to \$20.00 an ounce for bigarade and from \$10.00 up to \$25.00 for the petale. Any quality at any price, even down to \$5.00 an ounce. Artificial slightly lower at \$14.00@\$15.00 a pound.

Oil Orange—West Indian is in small supply here. Spot goods are held at \$2.75@\$3.00. For shipment, \$3.00 duty paid, is named. Sicilian is generally held at the same level although offers of \$2.65 are heard. Cables name \$2.50 c.i.f. A slightly better demand from consumers has been reported.

Oil Peppermint—Continues weak and in small demand. Spot goods are quoted at \$2.60 a pound for natural oil, one case. On a thousand pound order, \$2.50 can be done. Less than case lots range up to \$2.75. U.S.P. oil is unchanged at \$3.00 a pound. The country is quoting natural oil at \$2.40 f.o.b. according to reports. Japanese mint oil is offered at 75c and in small demand thereat. With cheap peppermint available, the mint oil is receiving less attention.

Oil Petit Grain—South American oil is in larger supply and cheaper on the spot at \$2.75 a pound. Genuine French petit grain holds firm at \$11.00@\$12.00 here with supplies limited. So-called French can be had at \$6.00 @\$7.00, probably less.

Oil Sandalwood—Weak and unchanged on spot at \$7.75 a pound for East Indian oil.

Oil Spearmint—Appears slightly firmer here although unchanged at \$5.50 a pound.

Oil Vetiver—Goods to be had at \$8.00 on spot. Other houses quoting \$10.00. One house refused to meet the higher figure. Easy and in better supply.

Oil Wormseed—Easy and in small demand. Quoted on spot slightly easier at \$2.90@\$3.00 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Firm and maintained by leading makers at \$1.50 a pound for U.S.P.

Coumarin—Makers adhere to \$5.10. In limited demand from resellers at \$3.75 a pound unchanged for standard goods.

Geraniol—As to quality, ranges from \$3.00 a pound up to \$3.75.

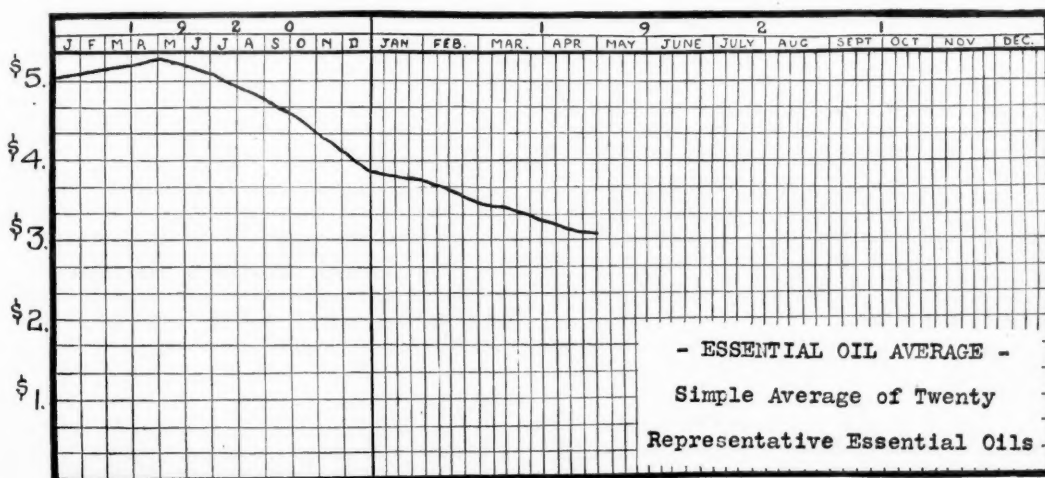
Methyl Salicylate—Manufacturers are quoting 35c for hundred pound lots. Resellers naming same figure for fifty pound cans.

Musk Xylene—Offers of cheaper xylene at \$5.00 named here. Still quoted at \$5.50 in some quarters.

Terpineol—In good demand from consumers, ranging from 47½c a pound up to 60c as to quantity in manufacturers' hands.

Vanillin—Firm and moving freely at 55c an ounce. Makers now have the market well in hand.

In the protest of Alfred H. Smith Co., New York, before the Board of United States General Appraisers, the question arose whether the commodity is a perfumery, or simply an ingredient for use in the manufacture of perfumery. It was classified as an alcoholic toilet preparation at 40 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 48, tariff act of 1913, and claimed dutiable at 40 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 16, or at other rates thereunder according to alcoholic content. General Appraiser McClelland decided the commodity is not a perfumery, but an alcoholic tincture of resins and balsamic substances adapted to use in the making of perfumery as a fixative to prevent or retard the evaporation of the odor of perfumery when used. It was held not to be any of the other articles provided for in paragraph 48, and the claim under paragraph 16 was sustained, the alcoholic content appearing to be greater than 50 per cent.



The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 1019-1020 ..

COD LIVER OIL LOWER IN LONDON

Chemical and Drug Markets Show No Improvement—Cream Tartar, Canary Seed and Shellac Higher—Aspirin, Linseed Oil and Bergamot Are Firmer—Japanese Camphor Is Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, May 3.—The chemical and drug trade shows no sign of improvement this week. Canary seed, cream tartar, sulfanol, shellac, cocoa butter and turpentine are higher.

Quotations are firmer on aspirin, bergamot and linseed oil.

Easier conditions are announced in the market for bromides, Japanese camphor and senga root.

Prices are lower for cod liver oil, the mercurials and sugar of milk.

London, April 23 (By Mail).—Markets, while quietly steady, continue to be dominated by the coal-miners' strike. Business with Germany is rapidly coming to an end as far as concerns the exports of chemical products owing to the imposition of a 50 per cent payment on our imports by the British Customs. Under all the circumstances it has been decided to postpone the next Drug Auction till May 12. Buying is now restricted to private negotiation. There have been few changes to report among which is to be noted a general improvement in value of most Italian products owing to the appreciation of the Exchange of Italy of some 20 per cent.

Potash salts have improved and are tending higher especially caustic potash, pot. bicarb. and permanganate.

Menthol is firmer for best brands at 25s per lb., forward shipments 20s per lb. c.i.f.

Cod Liver Oil—Telegrams from Norway give the total catch of cod at 29½ million against 24.8 millions for this time last year and the yield of non-freezing refined as 45,935 hectolitres against 37,777 hectolitres for last year. For present shipment 95s c.i.f. is now quoted, being easier.

Agar-agar is very quiet and lower; No. 1 Kobe can now be bought at 2s per lb. spot.

Camphor—Japanese 2½ lb. slabs are slightly higher on the week at 3s 10d per lb. forward 3s 5d c.i.f.

Ipecacuanha—Matto Grosso 10s 6d, East Indian 6s 9d; Cartagena 8s 3d per lb., being steady but unchanged.

Linseed Oil—The market has thrown off the recent anxiety to sell and forced sales have stopped for the present, spot delivery in Hull has recovered and £25 is now asked for naked.

Insect Flowers, Dalmatian, are firm at 310s per cwt.

Sennas—Present stocks here are about the same as last year, just under 5,000 bales. Low grade Tinnevely are lower, medium green 4½d. Alexandrian of good bold green quality 1s 3d per lb.

Sulphonal is dearer at from 20s to 23s per lb. as to quantity and holder.

Turpentine has been under a cloud of late owing to the closing of speculative accounts and is today fully £2 10s per ton dearer than last week at £48 10s.

Exports of cinchona bark from Cheribon, Dutch East Indies, to Japan amounted to 409 tons during 1920, as compared with 300 and 259 tons for 1919 and 1918 respectively. The 1920 export of bark from Priok totaled 3,007 tons, as against 4,175 tons in 1919 and 1,601 tons in 1918.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.945
France (franc) .....	.193	.078
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.048
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.016
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.483
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.140
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.352
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.078
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198	.176
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.156
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.234
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.182
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.316
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.136
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.512
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.675
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.735
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.007

GERMANY'S POTASH OUTPUT

The Alsatian potash production during 1920 is placed at 1,061,197 tons of crude salts, of which 450,000 tons were shipped to France while 327,000 tons were exported to the United States, 117,000 tons to Belgium and 92,000 tons to England.

Annual sales of German potash, since the inception of the industry in 1851, have steadily increased and reached a total value of 1,280,000,000 marks in 1919, approximately 1,000,000,000 marks more than in 1918, despite a decrease in shipments by nearly 200,000 tons. The important role the German potash industry plays in Germany's foreign trade is illustrated by the fact that out of the total 1919 sales, inland sales were 250,000,000 marks only (200,000,000 marks in 1918). Shipments to the various countries during 1919 and total shipments during the period 1913-1920 are shown in the subjoined tabulation:

1919		
Countries		Tons
Germany		637,033
United States		70,129
Scandinavia and Denmark		56,011
Holland		30,700
Great Britain		10,279
Total Production		Exports
	Tons	Tons
1913	1,110,370	506,087
1914	903,988	366,180
1915	679,750	112,653
1916	883,976	158,932
1917	1,004,282	132,932
1918	1,001,364	141,648
1919	812,002	174,970
1920	924,168	.....

GERMAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN

The "Yakugyo Shuho" of Tokyo reports the following imports of German products during January and February:

	Amount	Value
	Kin	Yen
Saffron	378	15,400
Oxalic acid	8,085	7,230
Salicylic acid	1,500	17,520
Potash bromide	10,063 oz.	10,612
Antipyrine	35,000	15,250
Morphine	12,223	123,426
Cocaine	2,500	18,517

BRITISH CHEMICAL MARKET REPORT

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association

London, May 3.—With but one or two exceptions the market is distinctly quiet but holders do not seem inclined to make further reductions in their quotations which are being well maintained. An improvement cannot be hoped for in the industrial chemical market until the present labor troubles have passed away. Acetic acid is still offering from stock but the demand is very poor; 80 per cent technical £44 to £45 per ton; glacial about £54 per ton; values are unsteady. Alum continues to be quoted on spot at £18 10s per ton for lump material; the market is still neglected. Epsom salt continues to be asked for in limited quantities and the holders of the stocks available have hardened their prices up to about £9 10s per ton for Commercial quality and £10 10s per ton for Pharmaceutical material; for the time being these prices will be well maintained and may even again advance.

Potash, caustic, is well maintained at last week's advanced figures and now steadily offered with a little business being done at about £47 per ton for 88-92% material.

Soda ash 58% light alkali is still offering on spot at £9 to £9 10s per ton but there is very little demand. Makers' prices for home trade only, £8 10s per ton in bags. Soda crystals, English, makers' prices remain at the old figure of £7 per ton in bags, carriage paid to destination. Sodium bicarbonate is offering and obtainable on spot at £10 to £10 10s per ton for refined material in bags.

Soda, caustic, English makers' price is £26 15s per ton 76-77% in large drums, f.o.r. and £24 10s for 70-72%. Spot parcels offering at £21 10s to £22 f.o.b. for English material 70-72%; American 76% quoted at about the same figures; c.i.f. Continental ports and U. K. There has practically been no business done during the week. Sodium hyposulphite continues a steady market with values quite firm at £26@£27 per ton for pea crystals in kegs and £20@£21 for commercial quality in bags and casks. A fair demand has been experienced. Sodium nitrate is unchanged and quoted by makers at £21 per ton for 96% refined material f.o.r. Liverpool. The market is not active.

News from the Continent

An Austrian capitalist group plans the erection of a caustic soda works at Aussee and a supplementary works in form of an ammonia soda plant. The capital is to be 200,000,000 kronen of which the Skoda works are reported to be taking over 20,000,000 kronen.

A new joint-stock company has been established at Nienburg under the name of "Anhaltisch-Saechsische Spiritus-und-Aetherfabrik" with a capital of 36,000,000 marks. A plant for the production of spirit from limestone and coal is in the course of construction; the daily output will be about 7,480 gal. of acetic acid and 3,740 gal. of spirit.

Reports received from Dutch sources would tend to show that the home industry is having a stiff fight against foreign competition. Makers complain, for instance, that England is offering soda at 25 florins against 10 florins as quoted in the English home market. Germany is reported to be flooding the Dutch market with white lead at 55 florins per 100 kilos c.i.f. Dutch port, which renders any attempt at competition by Dutch firms a hopeless failure from the start since the Dutch white lead industry is paying wages about 3 times in excess of German wages.

GERMAN REPARATION PROPAGANDA

There is at present a great deal of uncertainty in German business circles as to the lines on which business with firms in Allied countries should be conducted and German commercial associations are being overwhelmed by inquiries from members soliciting advice. The attitude of the organizations as well as the Chambers of Commerce may be summarized as follows:

Exporters are warned to exercise utmost caution in closing deals and to insist upon cash pre-payment of all orders from Allied countries. Importers are urged to make it a patriotic duty to boycott British and French goods because of the actions of the Allies and to extend the boycott to goods of any other countries acting in conjunction with the Allies in the reparation question. On being asked how long this state of affairs is going to last, manufacturers and exporters are hinting at the possibility of a new conference when the Allies are expected to admit the folly of the methods for collecting the debt decided upon at the last London conference. The Berlin correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS talked with several industrialists on the subject and they made repeated references to the United States in connection with the 50 per cent export tax. Though the daily press is sounding a note of warning not to rely upon intervention by the United States, leaders in industry and trade are taking great pains to prove that the effects of the reparation measures are bound to react upon the United States and that the latter should, in their own interests, make it clear to the responsible personalities in France and England that the application of force will not lead to international reconstruction but to a general breakdown.

Steps are now being considered aiming at an entire reorganization of German foreign trade administration. At a recent sitting of the National Economic Council—a kind of Industrial Parliament—a resolution was carried urging the Federal Minister of Economics to take appropriate measures in order to protect German trade and industry. The resolution calls for increased vigilance regarding the influx of undesirable foreign goods, especially luxury ware, if need be by heavy taxation, and to prevent the exportation of raw materials and goods indispensable for operating the home industries.

The tenor of the resolution is identical with the view expressed by the Federal Minister of Economics, Dr. Scholz, who, in an address to the Economic Council, intimated that an outlet for German goods may possibly be found in the Eastern market and that the Government would lend their active support in assisting firms determined to open trade with Eastern Europe.

CANADA'S SODIUM SULFATE PRODUCTION

An important chemical industry is being established at Vonda, Sask., where there are large beds of sodium sulfate from which Glauber and epsom salts are obtained by re-crystallizing the crude material. The salts & Potash Co. of Kitchener, Ont., has a large plant recently completed in that city, and has under construction and approaching completion a refinery at Vonda for the treatment of sodium sulfate.

Glauber's salts are obtained from the anhydrous form of sodium sulfate known to the trade as salt cake by dissolving and recrystallizing it below 32 degrees centigrade. Hitherto the production of salt cake in Canada has been in the form of a by-product in the manufacture of muriatic acid. The Canadian production of salt cake in 1919 was 3,197 tons valued at \$57,045, and of Glauber's salts 1,423 tons of the value of \$45,731. The imports of these products during the same year were 47,905,004 lbs. of salt cake valued at \$343,007; and 738,423 lbs. of Glauber's salts.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	
Acetyl-salicylic.....lb.	.55 — .70
Benzic, from gum.....lb.	.65 — .70
U.S.P., ex toluene.....lb.	.65 — .70
Boric cryst., bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	.14 — .14½
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.....lb.	.50 — .50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.....lb.	.10 — .15
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.27 — .28
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	.23 — .24
50 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	.19 — .20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.....lb.	.27 — .28
Crude, 25 p.c.....gal.	.27 — .28
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	.40 — .42
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure.....lb.	.40 — .42
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.55.....oz.	.18 — .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	2.40 — 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.50 — .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	.60 — .70
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	.60 — .70
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	.40 — .400
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	
Nitro Muriatic.....lb.	.20 — .22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.17 — .17½
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.....lb.	.25 — .26
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	.18 — .19
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.21 — .26
Sulfuric, C.P.....lb.	.06 — .06
Sulfurous U.S.P.....lb.	.06 — .06
Tannic, U.S.P.....lb.	.90 — 1.00
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	.39 — .39
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.34 — .35
Second Hands, Cryst.....lb.	.34 — .35
Powdered.....lb.	.34 — .35

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.....lb.	.22 — .27
Acetone, C. P.....lb.	.12 — .13
Acetphenetidin.....lb.	1.50 — 1.65
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	
Albumen, Egg, edible.....lb.	.50 — .55
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.....gal.	4.90 — 5.00
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.....gal.	5.00 — 5.10
Second Hands, U.S.P.....gal.	4.75 — 4.80
For Export, U.S.P.....gal.	.50 — .55
Wood rel., 95 p.c.....gal.	.77 — .85
97 p.c.....gal.	.80 — .88
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.....gal.	.83 — .85
Pure.....gal.	1.05 — 1.25
Denatured, Complete.....gal.	.57 — .60
Second Hands.....gal.	.38 — .44
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Amidopyrine.....lb.	5.35 — 5.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....lb.	.65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst, U.S.P.....lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.....lb.	.95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.....lb.	.30 — .34
Carb. Dom, U.S.P. kegs.....lb.	.09 — .11
Chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	.12 — .22
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Ichthyolate (as to brand).....lb.	1.00 — 3.00
Iodide.....lb.	.430 — .430
Oxalate, Pure.....lb.	.70 — .75
Persulfate.....lb.	.95 — 1.90
Phosphate (Dibasic).....lb.	.40 — .42
Salicylate, U.S.P.....lb.	.60 — .65
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.....lb.	3.05 — 3.10
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony).....lb.	.16 — .17
Needle Powder.....lb.	.06 — .06½
Antipyrine, bulk.....lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. ½s.oz.....lb.	.1305 — .1305
Atropine Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00 — 27.50
Argols, red.....lb.	.07 — .08
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals	
White, See Heavy Chemicals	
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.....lb.	.55 — .70
Aspirin.....lb.	9.00 — 12.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. vial.....oz.	7.00 — 7.75
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. vial.....oz.	7.00 — 7.75
Barbital Carb. prec., pure.....lb.	.10 — .12
Dioxide.....lb.	.23 — .23
Iodide.....lb.	.515 — .515
Nitrate.....lb.	.10 — .11
Bay Rum	
Denatured Salicy. Acid.....gal.	3.30 — 3.75
Denatured, quinine.....gal.	3.90 — 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)	
Benzonaphthol.....lb.	.400 — .400
Berberine Hcl.....lb.	.3400 — .3400
Acid Sulfate.....lb.	.3100 — .3100
Neutral sulfate.....lb.	.3500 — .3500
Bismuth Metallic.....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.500 — .500
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.210 — .210
Oxychloride.....lb.	.230 — .230
Salicylate.....lb.	.145 — .145
Subbenzoate, U.S.P.....lb.	.275 — .275
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.....lb.	.210 — .210
For X-ray Diagnosis.....lb.	.265 — .265
Subgallate.....lb.	.210 — .210
Subiodide.....lb.	.385 — .385
Subnitrate.....lb.	.200 — .200
Subsalicylate.....lb.	.200 — .200
Tannate.....lb.	.200 — .200
Borax, in bbls, crystals.....lb.	.07 — .07½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.....lb.	.07½ — .08
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	
Bromine, purified.....lb.	.27 — .27
Bromoform.....lb.	.300 — .300
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.....lb.	1.22 — 1.25
Iodide.....lb.	.430 — .430
Metal sticks.....lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.....lb.	6.25 — 6.75
Second Hands.....lb.	6.15 — 6.25
Hydrobromide.....lb.	6.50 — 6.75
Citrated, U.S.P.....lb.	4.85 — 4.90
Phosphate.....lb.	9.50 — 10.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate.....lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Hypophosphites.....lb.	.70 — .75
Iodide.....lb.	.400 — .400
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.18 — .19
Sulfocarbonate.....lb.	.65 — .70

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls, blk.....lb.	.80 — .80
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.86 — .86
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	.87½ — .87½
32's in 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.89 — .89
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.....lb.	.65 — .67
Crude, Chines.....lb.	.40 — .45
Monobromated, bulk.....lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Caramel.....gal.	.85 — .90
Carmin, No. 40.....lb.	4.75 — 5.00
Casein, Edible.....lb.	.35 — .45
Technical.....lb.	.14 — .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.....lb.	.08½ — .09
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60 — .65
Chalk, Precip., light.....lb.	.02½ — .02½
Heavy.....lb.	.02½ — .02½
Drop.....lb.	.02½ — .02½
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.....lb.	.07 — .08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys.	
tals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.....lb.	.85 — 1.01
One Pound Bottles.....lb.	.83 — 1.10
Chloroform, U.S.P.....lb.	.43 — .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.....oz.	.93 — .93
Sulfate.....oz.	.52 — .60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.....oz.	.54 — .54
Sulfate.....oz.	.30 — .30
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.....oz.	8.00 — 8.00
Gran., Powd.....oz.	8.25 — 8.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk.....lb.	.23 — .25
Fingers, cases.....lb.	.30 — .35
Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulk.....oz.	6.60 — 6.60
Hydrobromide.....oz.	5.30 — 5.30
Nitrate.....oz.	5.95 — 5.95
Phosphate.....oz.	4.95 — 4.95
Sulfate.....oz.	5.30 — 5.30
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.....bbl.	19.09 — 20.00
Norwegian.....bbl.	15.00 — 17.50
Collodion, U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .31
Corn Syrup.....100 lbs.	2.44 — 2.89
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	
Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.....lb.	.30 — .35
Powdered, 99 p.c.....lb.	.30 — .35
Cresote, U.S.P.....lb.	.50 — .56
Carbonate.....lb.	2.35 — 2.50
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.18 — .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.....lb.	.225 — .225
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.....ea.	2.00 — 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.....oz.	27.00 — 27.00
15 gr., vials.....ea.	1.25 — 1.25
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate	
Eserine Sulfate.....oz.	40.00 — 41.00

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Guaiacol Carbonate
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Diacetyl-Morphine
Glycerophosphates
Hexamethylenamine
Iodoform

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Silver Proteinate
Sodium Benzoate
Thymol Iodide
Strychnine and its
Salts

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk.....lb.	—	—	.18	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	.99	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.56
Washed, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.34	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.84	50 p.c.....lb.	—	—	.72
Nitrous, conc.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Green scales, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.87	Citrine Ointment.....lb.	—	—	.48
U.S.P., 1880, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.41	Cacodylate.....lb.	9.00	—	10.00	Calomel, Amer.....lb.	—	—	.93
Anaesthesia, bulk.....lb.	—	—	.21	Chloride, cryst. (ferrie).....lb.	.12	—	.13	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.....lb.	—	—	.84
Ethyl Acetate, pure.....gal.	—	—	1.05	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Powdered Granular.....lb.	—	—	.79
Chloride.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Iodide.....lb.	—	—	3.75	Iodide, Green.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Ethyl Methyl Ketone.....lb.	.13	—	.14	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.....lb.	—	—	.30	Red.....lb.	—	—	3.21
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				Oxalate, scales.....lb.	—	—	.95	Yellow.....lb.	—	—	3.11
Formaldehyde.....lb.	—	—	.15	and Ammonium, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.63	Red Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.08
Second Hands.....lb.	—	—	.14½	and Potassium.....lb.	—	—	.73	White Precipitate.....lb.	—	—	1.13
Gelatin, silver.....lb.	1.50	—	1.55	and Sodium, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.58	Powdered.....lb.	—	—	1.23
Glycerin.....				Phosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.89	With chalk.....lb.	—	—	.56
C. P. drums, bbls. extra.....lb.	.16½	—	.17	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	.94	Methyl Acetone, bbls.....gal.	—	—	.80
Cans.....lb.	.18	—	.19½	Metallic, Reduced.....lb.	—	—	.80	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Dynamite, drums incl.....lb.	.13¾	—	.14	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.....lb.	.13	—	.18	Methylene Blue, medicinal.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Saponification, loose.....lb.	.11	—	.11½	Anhydrous, cans.....lb.	.17	—	.22	Milk, powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.16
Soap Lye, loose.....lb.	.10	—	.10½	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.....lb.	.28	—	.30	Mineral Oil, white.....gal.	1.00	—	1.50
Guaiacol, liquid.....lb.	4.00	—	5.00	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	—	—	3.05	Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Carbonate.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Haarlem Oil, dom.....gross	—	—	3.00	Sticks.....lb.	.50	—	.52	Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz.	—	—	5.30
Imported.....gross	6.25	—	6.50	Comp. Powder.....lb.	.21	—	.24	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s.....oz.	—	—	5.30
Hexamethylenetetramine.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Lithium Carbonate.....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	9.40
Hydrastine, Alkaloid.....oz.	20.00	—	23.50	Citrate.....lb.	—	—	1.60	Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	8.50
Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	—	23.50	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.....lb.	.15	—	.16	Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	—	—	9.95
Sulfate.....oz.	—	—	23.50	Technical, bbls.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Opium, cases, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	5.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots				Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozs.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Granular.....lb.	—	—	6.50
4-oz. bottles.....gross	9.25	—	9.50	Glycerophosphate.....lb.	—	—	3.30	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	6.50
8-oz. bottles.....gross	14.25	—	14.50	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.20	—	1.25	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.....lb.	1.50	—	1.55
12-oz. bottles.....gross	19.50	—	19.75	Oxide.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Pancreatin.....lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Hydroquinone, bulk.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70	Peroxide, cans.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Papain.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.....oz.	25.00	—	40.00	Salicylate.....lb.	—	—	.50	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.....gal.	3.10	—	3.60
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid.....oz.	25.00	—	32.50	Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs.	1.30	—	1.50	Paraformaldehyde.....lb.	.60	—	.67½
Sulfate.....oz.	25.00	—	32.50	U.S.P. 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00	Pepsin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.				Malt Syrup kegs.....lb.	—	—	10	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.....lb.	—	—	.05½
Iodine, Resublimed.....lb.	—	—	3.75	Manganese Glycero-phos.....lb.	3.00	—	3.10	Cream White.....lb.	—	—	.07½
Tincture, U.S.P., bbls.....gal.	3.70	—	3.85	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Lily White.....lb.	—	—	.12
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk.....lb.	3.90	—	5.00	Iodide.....lb.	4.65	—	6.00	Snow White.....lb.	—	—	.13
Crystals.....lb.	—	—	6.00	Sulfate, crystals.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Phenolphthalein.....lb.	1.60	—	1.65
				Menthol, Crystals.....lb.	3.85	—	4.00	Phosphorus, yellow.....lb.	—	—	.35
				Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.....ca.	47.00	—	48.00	Pilocarpine.....oz.	8.00	—	8.50
				Bisulfate.....lb.	—	—	.51	Piperazine Hydrate.....oz.	1.30	—	1.35
				Blue Mass.....lb.	—	—	.56				
				Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.58				

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Fine Chemicals

Podophyllinlb.	—	6.00	Quinine Dicarboxateoz.	—	4.00	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.		
Potassium acetate .....lb.	.55	.60	Ethyl Carbonate .....oz.	—	1.50	VIII .....lb.	—	.60
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.14	.15	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	.96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.lb.	—	.75
Bisulfate .....lb.	.40	.45	Japanese .....oz.	.85	.90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Bromate .....lb.	.65	.70	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	—	2.15
Bromide Crystals, bulk...lb.	.29	.30	Phosphate .....oz.	—	.96	Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	.25
Granulated .....lb.	.29	.30	Salicylate .....oz.	—	.96	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	.85
Second Hands .....lb.	—	.18	Quindine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	—	1.07	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.50
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	.32	Sulfate, tins .....oz.	—	.71	Oxalate .....lb.	.38	.40
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	—	.50	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	2.25	2.50	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran....lb.	.07½	.08
U.S.P. purified .....lb.	—	.40	Technical, See Intermediates			Recryst. ....lb.	.13	.14
Chlorate .....lb.	.08	.18	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs..lb.	.25	.27	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	.33
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....lb.	—	.80	Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.25	.27	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	1.75	2.00
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.15	Rosewater, triple .....gal.	—	1.50	Sparteine Sulfate .....oz.	.90	1.50
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c....oz.	1.85	1.90	Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble..lb.	2.20	2.40	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.lb.	—	.34
Guaiacol Sulfonate .....lb.	3.25	4.00	U.S.P., Insoluble .....lb.	2.20	2.40	Carbonate, pure .....lb.	.30	.35
Hypophosphite, bulk .....oz.	1.10	1.15	Salicin, bulk .....lb.	4.75	5.00	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	3.60
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	2.50	3.00	Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....lb.	.60	.80	Nitrate, Kegs .....lb.	.13	.14
Lactaphosphate .....oz.	.90	1.00	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.00¾	1.2¾	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	.45
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	—	112.00	Strychnine Alkd., cryst....oz.	1.85	1.95
Oxalate .....lb.	.66	.70	Powdered .....lb.	—	112.00	Acetate .....oz.	—	1.95
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	.36	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	—	21½	Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	1.15
Salicylate .....lb.	1.30	1.35	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.41	.42	Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	1.95
Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	1.00	1.10	Nucleinate .....oz.	.28	.35	Nitrate .....oz.	—	1.95
Tartrate, powdered .....lb.	—	1.25	Protinate .....oz.	—	.40	Sulfate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	—	1.55
Procaine, oz. bottles.....	7.00	7.25	Colloidal .....oz.	—	2.00	Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.19	.20
5 gr. bottles .....lb.	1.50	1.60	Soap, Castile, white pure...lb.	.20	.22	Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	.41	.42
Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04	.06	Cont's .....lb.	.36	.38	Sulfonethymethane, U.S.P...lb.	7.25	7.50
Powdered .....lb.	.02½	.03	Green, U.S.P. ....lb.	.08	.09	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	5.75	6.00
Pyridin .....gal.	2.75	3.00	Sodium Acetate, U.S.P. gran.lb.	.25	.29	Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	3.15	2.70
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	—	.70	Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.65	.75	Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	3.15
1-oz. tins .....oz.	—	.78	Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls..lb.	—	.02¾	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure..100 lbs.	3.00	3.65
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	—	.66	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	.27	Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.21½	.22½
Second Hands, Jap.....oz.	—	.66	Second Hands .....lb.	.24	.25	Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.09	.10
Second Hands, Amer.....oz.	—	.68	Caedylate .....lb.	4.00	5.00	Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.34	.37
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	—	.70	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide			U.S.P. ....lb.	.42½	.43
Japanese .....oz.	—	.65	Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	1.50
Alkaloid .....oz.	—	1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.14	.15	Purified .....100 lbs.	—	4.00
Acetate .....oz.	—	1.05	Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.18	.18			
Benzoateoz.	—	1.05	Chloride, C. P.lb.	.08	.08½			
Citrateoz.	—	1.05						
Dihydrochlorideoz.	—	1.05						

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Heavy Chemicals

Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.63	— .65
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	7.70	— 8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 10.60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.40
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Tribromophenol	lb.	—	.90
Trional	oz.	.52	— .53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,			
bbl.	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.16	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.09	— .10
Stearate	lb.	.29	— .35
Sulfate, U.S.P.	lb.	.09 1/4	— .09 1/2

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	5.50	— 6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	9.16	— 9.41
80 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	9.75	— 10.00
Glacial, bbls. & chys. 100 lbs.	11.00	— 11.75
Second Hands 100 lbs.	—	— 10.25
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c. lb.	.40	— .42
Pure, 40 p.c. lb.	.50	— .52
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls. lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
48 p.c. in carboys. lb.	.12	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys. lb.	.13	— .14
60 p.c. in carboys. lb.	.16	— .17
White Acid lb.	.34	— .35
Lactic, 22 p.c. lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
50 per cent pure. lb.	—	— .35
Technical lb.	—	— .15
80 p.c. tech. lb.	—	— .22
Mixed, Nitric unit	.10	— .11
Sulfuric unit	.01 1/2	— .01 3/4
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys. 100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
20 deg. carboys. 100 lbs.	1.65	— 2.25
22 deg. carboys. 110 lbs.	1.90	— 2.50

Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free chys.				
18 deg.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75	
20 deg.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00	
22 deg.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.05 1/4	— .06 3/4	
38 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4	
40 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.06 3/4	— .07 3/4	
42 deg. carboys.....	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/2	
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....	lb.	.18	— .19	
Syrupy, 65 p.c.....	lb.	.30	— .32	
Pyroligneous, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12 1/2	
Sulfuric, Tank carlots				
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....	ton	11.00	— 16.00	
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....	ton	18.00	— 20.00	
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston		23.00	— 25.00	
30 p.c. oleum	ton	—	— 37.50	
60 p.c. oleum	ton	—	— 75.00	
Sulfurous com.	lb.	.12	— .14	
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .80	
Acetone	lb.	.13	— .14	
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45	
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.	lb.	.45	— .50	
Alum, ammonia, lump.....	lb.	.04	— .04 1/4	
Ground	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/2	
Powdered	lb.	.04 1/4	— .05	
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16	
Potash lump	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06	
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2	
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2	
Chrome	lb.	.14	— .15	
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50	
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	lb.	.04	— .05	
Anhydrous	lb.	.45	— .60	
Sulfate Iron free.....	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.50	
Commercial	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50	
Aluminum hydrate light.....	lb.	.22	— .25	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.26	— .31	
Ammonium Bifluoride	lb.	.24	— .45	
Imported	lb.	.24	— .25	
Ammonium Carbonate	lb.	.07	— .09 1/2	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....	lb.	.07 1/4	— .09 1/4	
20 deg.	lb.	.06 1/4	— .08 1/4	
18 deg.	lb.	.05 1/4	— .07 1/4	
16 deg.	lb.	.05 1/4	— .07 1/4	

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate lb.	.08	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray. lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
Imported lb.	.07 3/4	— .09
Granulated, white lb.	.10	— .10 1/4
Imported lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Lump lb.	.17	— .19
Sulfate, dbl. bags f.a.s. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Dom., Bulk, wks. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.90
Antimony chloride, liq. lb.	.15	— .17
Anhydrous lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Sulfide, Crimson lb.	—	— .60
Golden No. 1. lb.	—	— .35
Vermillion lb.	—	— .55
Arsenic, white lb.	.07 1/2	— .08 1/4
Red lb.	.12	— .14
Barium, chloride ton	85.00	— 87.50
Imported ton	65.00	— 75.00
Binoxide lb.	.23	— .25
Carbonate works ton	85.00	— 90.00
Imported, natural. ton	—	— 65.00
Nitrate lb.	.10	— .11 1/2
Barytes, floated, white. ton	29.50	— 30.00
Blanc Fixe, dry wks. ton	—	— 100.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	—	— 2.75
Export, F.A.S. 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Second Hands, Spot. 100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.60
Second Hands, wks. 100 lbs.	—	— 2.40
Bromine, Purified wks. lb.	—	— .27
Calcium Acetate 100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Carbide lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Carbonate 100 lbs.	1.40	— 2.00
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 28.75
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 35.75
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	— 35.75
Anhydrous lb.	.14	— .15
Nitrate ton	—	— 70.00
Chlorine, liquid lb.	.08	— .15
Carbon bisulfide lb.	.07	— .08 1/4
Carbon black lb.	.12	— .20
Carbon tetrachloride lb.	.11 1/4	— .12
Cobalt Oxide lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Copper Carbonate lb.	.27	— .28
Cyanide lb.	.50	— .63
Subacetate (Verdigris) lb.	.28	— .33
Sulfate 100 lbs.	5.25	— 6.00

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Heavy Chemicals

Copperas, wks.100 lbs.	.75	— 1.25	Phosphorus Oxychloridelb.	.45	— .50	Sodium Chloride, tech.ton	—	—17.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.11	Sesquisulfide ....lb.	—	.42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chlorate ....lb.	—	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liquid, 40 deg. ....lb.	.07	— .07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Trichloride ....lb.	.60	— .65	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c. ....lb.	.28	— .30
Ferrous Chloride, crys. ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Plaster of Paris. ....bbl.	4.25	— 4.50	Imported, 120 p.c. ....lb.	.19	— .20
Flake White ....lb.	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	True Dental ....bbl.	4.35	— 4.60	128 p.c. ....lb.	.23	— .25
Fluorspar, Powdered ....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Potash Caustic, 88-92 ....lb.	.12	— .14	73-76 p.c. ....lb.	.25	— .26
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	22.50	— 25.00	Second Hands ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	Fluoride ....lb.	.12	— .14
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines. ....ton	16.00	— 17.00	Imported ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	Hyposulfite ....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Imported ....ton	35.00	— 40.00	70-75% ....lb.	.10	— .12	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. ....100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Fusel Oil, crude ....gal.	—	1.50	Potassium Bichromate ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	Granulated ....100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Refined ....gal.	—	3.25	Binoxalate, tech. ....lb.	.40	— .42	Nitrate, crude ....100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.00
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carbonate, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	Double refined, Gran. ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
White Cakes ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hydrated ....lb.	—	.09	Nitrite ....lb.	.06	— .10
Granulated ....lb.	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	*85-90 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Peroxide ....lb.	.35	— .38
Brown Cakes ....lb.	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	90-95 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	Phosphate (tri) ref. ....lb.	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07
Arsenate, powdered ....lb.	.17	— .17 $\frac{1}{2}$	96-98 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09
Paste ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.09	.10	Technical ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05
Nitrate ....lb.	—	.15	Powdered, American ....lb.	.12	.15	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb.	.35	— .36
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. ....lb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	Imported ....lb.	.08	.09	Prussiate, Yellow ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15
Red, American ....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Muriate, basis 80 p.c. ....unit	1.00	— 1.10	Silicate, 60 deg. ....100 lbs.	3.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.50
Sulfate, basic white. ....lb.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shipment ....unit	—	—	40 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	.08	— .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Metabisulfite ....lb.	.40	— .42	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb.	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07
dry ....lb.	.08	— .08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perchlorate ....lb.	.19	.20	30 p.c. crystals. ....lb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$
in Oil ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.13	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	.32	.35	Sulfite ....lb.	.04	— .04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lithopone ....lb.	.06	.07	Prussiate, red ....lb.	.33	.35	Sulfate, Gl'p salt. ....100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
Lime, hydrate ....lb.	.01	— .01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yellow ....lb.	.27	.29	Thiocyanate ....lb.	.80	— .85
Acetate ....ton	—	70.00	Sulfate ....unit	1.75	— 1.80	Strontium Nitrate ....lb.	.13	— .14
Sulfur solution ....gal.	.15	.20	Titanium Oxalate ....lb.	—	.55	Carbonate ....lb.	.29	— .30
Magnesite ....ton	72.00	— 75.00	Shipment, imp'd. ....lb.	—	.33	Sulfur Chloride, red. ....lb.	.07	.08
Magnesium Sulfate, tech. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75	Salt, tech. ....ton	—	17.00	Yellow ....lb.	.06	.07
Imported ....100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.25	Salt Cake, bulk. ....ton	30.00	— 35.00	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....lb.	.08	.09
Shipment ....100 lbs.	—	—	Saltpetre ....lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sulfur, crude ....ton	20.00	— 25.00
Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.12	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. ....100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.10	Flour Com'l., bbls. ....100 lbs.	1.45	— 2.00
Chloride, fused ....ton	—	45.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.05	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 3.05
Manganese Chloride ....lb.	.20	— .21	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. ....100 lbs.	—	2.25	Sulfuryl Chloride ....lb.	.25	— .26
Dioxide, 80-84 p.c. ....ton	55.00	— 60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks. ....100 lbs.	1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.15	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb.	.34	— .37
85-90 p.c. ....ton	60.00	— 70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.65	— 3.85	Tin, bichloride ....lb.	.18	— .20
Sulfate ....lb.	.20	— .32	Basis, 60 p.c. ....100 lbs.	—	3.50	Crystals ....lb.	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nickel oxide ....lb.	.40	— .45	Ground, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25	Oxide ....lb.	.40	— .45
Salts, single ....lb.	.14	.16	Flake, works, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.25	Whiting ....100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.75
double ....lb.	.13	.15	Sodium Acetate ....lb.	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Zinc, carbonate ....lb.	.06	.18
Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Bichromate ....lb.	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.08	Chloride, Fused ....lb.	.08	.12
Orange Mineral ....lb.	.14	— .14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bicarbonate ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.50	Granulated ....lb.	.13	— .13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Paris Green ....lb.	.28	— .30	Bisulfate, bulk, wks. ....ton	5.00	— 6.00	Cyanide ....lb.	.45	— .47
Phosphorus red ....lb.	—	.50	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb.	.06	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oxide, French ....lb.	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Yellowlb.	—	.85	Carbonate Sal. bbls.100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25	Americanlb.	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$.11
						Sulfatelb.	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.04



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40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.27	- .33
90%	gal.	.25	- .31
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.90	- .97
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.95	- 1.02
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	- .21
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	- .30
Dip. oil	gal.	.37 1/2	- .40
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.09 1/4	- .10 1/4
Flake	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Second Hands	lb.	.08	- .08 1/2
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.10	- .11
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	lb.	.25	- .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.36 1/4	- .40
50 p.c.	gal.	.52 1/2	- .56
Toluene, pure	gal.	.28	- .34
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.45	- .50 1/2
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.50	- .55 1/2
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	.60	- .65 1/2

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	1.00	- 1.08
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Acid B	lb.	—	- 2.25
Acid Benzoic, tech.	lb.	.60	- .65
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic, tech.	lb.	.50	- .60
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.30	- 1.36
Acid Gamma	lb.	—	- 3.25
Acid H	lb.	1.25	- 1.46
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.50	- .60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.70	- .75
Refined	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.40	- .45
Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
Acid Picramic	lb.	.85	- .90
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	- .45
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.21	- .23
Acid Sulfanilic, tech.	lb.	.30	- .32
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	- 2.35
Acetanilide, tech.	lb.	.22	- .23
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	- 1.25
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.95	- 2.05
Technical	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.19	- .27
Aniline Salt	lb.	.26	- .28
Antraquinone Subl.	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	—	- .50
Second Hands	lb.	—	- .45
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Benzidine Sulfate	lb.	.75	- .80
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	- .35
Tech.	lb.	.20	- .25
Bromobenzene	lb.	.60	- .65
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Chlorhydrin	lb.	—	- 2.60
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	6.00	- 6.20
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .25
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.45	- .64
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.45	- .60
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.30	- .42
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.28	- .30
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.25	- .28

Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .76
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.70	- .75
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
"G" Salt	lb.	.80	- .90
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.14	- .16
Monothylaniline	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
b-Naphthol, tech.	lb.	.34	- .43
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	- .43
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.95	- 1.00
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	- 1.05
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.62	- .65
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.12	- .14
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.35	- .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.30	- .35
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.25	- 3.40
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	- 4.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	- .
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.16	- .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	- .16
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.90	- 1.10
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	- 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Phosgene	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.50	- .65
"R" Salt	lb.	.75	- .80
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.46
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	.75	- .80
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.90	- .94
Sodium p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .10



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Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.70	—	.75
Thiocarbanilide	lb.	.42	—	.50
o-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.60	—	.65
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Tolidine	lb.	1.36	—	1.40
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	—	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	—	.27
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.26	—	1.38
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.15	—	1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Xylydine	lb.	.45	—	.50

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.60
Brown	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Green	lb.	2.70	—	4.00
Orange II	lb.	.70	—	.80
Orange III	lb.	.60	—	.75
Red	lb.	1.30	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	.85	—	1.25
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	—	4.40
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	—	1.95
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Orange, Y conc.	lb.	.70	—	.85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.85	—	.90
Tartarazin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.80
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	—	—	5.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	—	—	3.00
Sky Blue, 5BX	lb.	—	—	2.00
Blue 2B	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Brown R	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Brown G	lb.	1.55	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.50
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.25
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	3.50
Violet con't	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	2.90	—	2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Geranin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	—	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	—	1.35
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	—	1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste ..	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Blue	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	1.40	—	1.65
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Galloyanin	lb.	2.80	—	3.50

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	—	3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Brilliant Green Crystals ..	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.90
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.85
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals ..	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	.85	—	.95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Crystals ..	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue ..	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G, Domest.	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	16.00	—	20.00
Safranine	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	—	—	6.00



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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, fine	lb.	.30	—	.31
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carmin No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal.....	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	2.25	
Oudes	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Guatemala	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kurpahs	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.16	—	.17
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Aleppy	lb.	.06¾	—	.07

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05½	—	.06¼
Camwood, chips	lb.	.12	—	.16
Fustic, sticks	ton	37.00	—	38.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood Sticks	ton	30.00	—	40.00
Chips	lb.	.03	—	.05
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.20	—	.23
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27

Dutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Oudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.19	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.35
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.23	—	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.09	—	.13
Orange, Extract 42 deg.....	lb.	.05	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	.40	—	.42
Quercitron, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.12	—	.16

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumein, Egg, edible.....	lb.	.48	—	.55
Technical	lb.	.35	—	.40
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.42
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.30	—	.35
Turkey Red Oil.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12¾
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.60	—	3.98
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.90	—	3.28
Potato, white or canary.....	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.18	—	2.56
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.08	—	2.46
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.05	—	.05¾
Taploca Flour, high grade.....	lb.	.05	—	.06
Medium grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02¾	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	42.00	—	45.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.....	ton	—	—	40.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	22.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	21.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	—	—	70.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Beard, 40 p.c.....	ton	—	—	45.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	45.00

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Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wks.	.0234	— .03
Powdered, 60 p.c.	.06	— .0654
Decolorized	.09	— .0954
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.	.0714	— .0854
Common	.0534	— .06
Cubes, Singapore	.08	— .0854
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	.05	— .0554
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.0454	— .0454
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.08	— .0854
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.0954	— .10
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan	.0654	— .0754
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c. tan	.0354	— .06
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.10	— .1054
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.0554	— .0354
Tanks	—	— .0454
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	.04	— .0454
Barrels	.0454	— .05
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.06	— .0554
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	—	— .0454
Clarified	—	— .0954
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	.0154	— .0154
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	.02	— .0254
Sumac, liquid	.07	— .09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	— — .50
Domestic, prime	gal.	— — .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl. 19.00	— 20.00
Norwegian	bbl. 15.00	— 17.50
Degras, American	lb.	.05 — .0554
English	lb.	.0554 — .06
Neutral	lb.	— — —

Herring	gal.	— — .40
Horse	lb.	.0754 — .08
Lard prime	gal.	1.20 — 1.25
Off prime	gal.	— .90
No. 1	gal.	— .70
Extra, No. 1	gal.	— .75
No. 2	gal.	— .70
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	— .45
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— .47
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	— .49
Blown	gal.	— .54
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	.28 — .30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— 1.00
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— .95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	— .90
Pure	gal.	— .80
Oleo, Oil, No. 1	lb.	.1054 — .11
No. 2	lb.	.0854 — .09
No. 3	lb.	.08 — .0854
Red Distilled	lb.	— .0654
Saponified	lb.	— .07
Sod	gal.	.53 — .55
Sperm bleached winter		
38 deg., cold test	gal.	— 1.73
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— 1.68
Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	— .0954
Double pressed	lb.	— .10
Triple pressed	lb.	.1154 — .1154
Tallow, acidless	gal.	— .75
Whale, natural winter	gal.	— .85
Bleached, winter	gal.	— .90
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast	lb.	.0454 — .0454
No. 2	lb.	.0354 — .0454

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	— — .0654
Yellow	lb.	.0454 — .0454
Brown	lb.	.03 — .0354
House	lb.	— — .04

Lard City	lb.	— — .1154
Compound	lb.	.0954 — .10
Stearine, lard	lb.	— — .1354
Oleo	lb.	— — .0754
Tallow, edible	lb.	— — .0754
*City, Special, loose	lb.	.0554 — .0554
(Chicago Markets)		
Tallow, edible	lb.	— — .0654
City Fancy	lb.	— — .0654
Prime Packers	lb.	— — .0554
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.0554 — .0554
"B" White	lb.	.0454 — .0454
Yellow	lb.	.0354 — .04
Brown	lb.	.0254 — .03
Bone	lb.	.0254 — .03
House	lb.	.0254 — .0354
Stearine, prime Oleo	lb.	.0654 — .07
Lard leaf	lb.	.0954 — .10

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.09 — .0954
Cases	lb.	.10 — .1054
No. 3	lb.	.0854 — .0854
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.1054 — .1154
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.0854 — .09
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.10 — .1054
*Tanks, Spot	lb.	.0854 — .0854
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.1054 — .1054
*Tanks	lb.	— — .0954
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.0854 — .0854
Edible	lb.	.11 — .1154
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.0454 — .0454
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.10 — .1054
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.	lb.	.0354 — .0354
Barrels	lb.	.0654 — .07
Crude, bbls., N. Y.	lb.	.08 — .0854
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills, in buyers' tanks	lb.	— — .05
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.07 — .08
*White	lb.	— — —
Winter yellow	lb.	.0754 — .08
*Nominal		

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Linseed, raw ear lots.....gal.	—	.60
5 barrel lots.....gal.	—	.63
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	.65
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	.66
Raw tanks.....gal.	—	.53
English, Shipments, bbls.....gal.	.51	.52
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.40	1.70
Edible.....gal.	2.00	2.50
Foots.....lb.	.10	.10 1/4
Shipment.....lb.	.88 1/2	.09
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.07	.07 1/4
*Benin.....lb.	—	—
Niger.....lb.	.06	.06 1/4
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.09 1/2	.10
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10	.10 1/2
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.05 1/2	.05 3/4
Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.06	.06 1/4
Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	.08	.08 1/2
Perilla, coast tanks.....lb.	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	.325
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.95	1.00
Tanks Coast.....lb.	—	—
Blown, bbls. 8 lbs.....gal.	1.03	1.08
*Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.80	1.90
*Imported.....lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast, May 1b.	.04 1/4	.05
Futures.....lb.	.04 1/4	.05
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.07 1/4	.07 1/2
Edible.....lb.	.08	.08 1/2
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.11	.12

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30.00	—35.00
Columbia.....	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—
*Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	—	—32.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	—	—35.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.gal.	.66	— .67
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.....gal.	—	.64
Destructive distilled, bbls.gal.	—	.62
Pitch, Prime.....bbl.	—	7.00
Rosins, B.....	—	5.25
D.....	—	5.35
E.....	—	5.35
F.....	—	5.36
G.....	—	5.40
H.....	—	5.45
I.....	—	5.45
K.....	—	5.60
M.....	—	6.25
N.....	—	6.35
WG.....	—	6.50
WW.....	6.75	7.50
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	—	.40
Second run.....gal.	—	.43
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbls.	—	12.50
Retort.....bbl.	—	12.50

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Bulk & dble bags.....100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.ton	—	45.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works.....unit	3.50	& .10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.00
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago.....unit	2.75	& .10

Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.....ton	11.00	—11.50
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	15.00	—15.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.unit	1.00	— 1.10
Shipment.....unit	—	—
Sulfate.....unit	1.75	— 1.80

Metals

Tin Straits.....cwt.	31.50	—31.75
Banca.....wt.	—	—
American, pure.....cwt.	—	—
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	—
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	12.75	—13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	12.75
Casting.....cwt.	11.75	—12.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	—	—
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	4.50	—4.62 1/2
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	—	—
Prompt.....cwt.	—	5.30
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.cwt.	5.12 1/2	— 5.25
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.cwt.	23.00	—24.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	—	—
Powdered.....cwt.	—	37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.35	— .40
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	45.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cobalt.....lb.	—	4.50
Mercury.....flask	47.00	—48.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	70.00	—75.00
Iridium.....oz.	—	300.00
Palladium.....oz.	65.00	—70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	—	—
Wolframite, Chinese.....	—	3.00
Bolivian.....	—	3.15
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	3.35
Japanese.....	—	—
Silver.....oz.	—	59 1/2
Foreign.....oz.	—	61 1/2

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Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.55	—	.56
No. 2.....lb.	.50	—	.52
No. 3.....lb.	.40	—	.43
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	—	1.65
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.32	—	.33
Sweet.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Meal.....lb.	—	—	.35
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	—	8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	—	25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Powdered.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.04	—	.04½
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	—	.90
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	—	2.00
Powdered.....lb.	—	—	2.50
Castoreum.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	—	.07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	—	.05
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.34	—	.36
Spanish Apples.....lb.	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Jewelers, large.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Small.....lb.	.80	—	.85
French.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Reeds.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.22	—	.23
Guarana.....lb.	.80	—	.85
Honey Calif.....lb.	.10	—	.11

Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—	—
Russian.....lb.	—	—	10.00
*Kamala.....lb.	—	—	5.50
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Leeches.....C.	5.00	—	7.00
Lupulin.....lb.	—	—	1.50
Lycopodium.....lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	—	.90
Small flake.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Tonquin.....oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Tonquin.....oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.22	—	.25
Aleppy.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.14	—	.14½
Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Ground.....lb.	.60	—	.62
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered.....lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.28	—	.29
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.75
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	—	—	.05½
Kegs.....per keg	—	—	5.25
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	2.00	—	2.10
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Artificial.....lb.	.13	—	.15
Spirits, See Naval Stores	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.25	—	.26
South American.....lb.	.33	—	.35
Fir, Canada.....gal.	—	—	14.00
Oregon.....gal.	1.60	—	1.75
Peru.....lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Tolu.....lb.	.35	—	.40

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	—	—	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Barberry.....lb.	—	—	.58
Bayberry.....lb.	.17	—	.18
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.40	—	.42
of Tree.....lb.	.23	—	.25
Buckthorn.....lb.	.11	—	.12
Canella.....lb.	—	—	.50
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.12½	—	.17
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.45	—	.46
Siftings.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Chestnut.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Cinchona, quills.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Broken.....lb.	.30	—	.35
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	—	—	—
Broken.....lb.	.40	—	.45
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.....lb.	—	—	—
Condurango.....lb.	—	—	.11
Cotton Root.....lb.	.20	—	.22
*Cramp (true).....lb.	—	—	—
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	—	—	.15
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	—	.10
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.60	—	.62
Grinding.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Hemlock.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10	—	.10½
Mezereum.....lb.	—	—	.12
Oak, red.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
White.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
*Nominal	—	—	—



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TORONTO

MONTREAL

Crude Drugs

Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	—	.12
Sweet.....lb.	.09	.10
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.22	.23
Northern.....lb.	.25	.26
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.18	.20
of Fruit.....lb.	.18	.20
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.23	.25
Select.....lb.	.30	.32
Simaruba.....lb.	—	.25
Soap whole.....lb.	.10½	.11
Cut.....lb.	.12	.14
Crushed.....lb.	.13½	.14
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.80	.82
of Tree.....lb.	.35	.36
Willow, Black.....lb.	.06	.06½
White.....lb.	.15	.16
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.06	.06½
White Poplar.....lb.	.04	.04½
Wild Cherry—		
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.19	.20
Thick Rosed.....lb.	.12	.13
Thin Natural.....lb.	.10	.12
Thick Natural.....lb.	.07	.08
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08	.09

BEANS

Calabar.....lb.	—	.20
Cassia Fistula.....lb.	.09	.10
Castor.....lb.	.03	.03½
St. Ignatius.....lb.	—	.35
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.03	.06
Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.30	1.35
Para.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Surinam.....lb.	.80	.90
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	3.75	4.50
Cuts.....lb.	3.00	3.50
Bourbon.....lb.	1.60	1.70
South American.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Green Label.....lb.	1.10	1.25

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary.....lb.	1.10	1.15
XX.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Powdered.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Fish.....lb.	.15	.16
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.45	.50
Juniper.....lb.	.03¼	.04
Laurel.....lb.	.08	.10
Poke.....lb.	—	.20
Prickly Ash.....lb.	.12	.13
Saw Palmetto.....lb.	.19	.20
Sloe.....lb.	.20	.22

FLOWERS

Arnica.....lb.	.15	.16
Borage.....lb.	.35	.40
Calendula Petals.....lb.	.95	1.00
Chamomile German.....lb.	—	.25
Hungarian.....lb.	.20	.25
Roman.....lb.	—	.25
Clover Tops.....lb.	.11	.12
Dogwood.....lb.	.17	.18
Elder.....lb.	.45	.48
Insect, open whole.....lb.	.28	.30
Closed whole.....lb.	—	—
Powder		
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	—	.25
100 p.c. Pure.....lb.	.35	.37
Kousso.....lb.	—	—
Lavender.....lb.	.23	.24
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.15	.16
Without Leaves.....lb.	.30	.32
Malva, blue.....lb.	.48	.55
*Black.....lb.	—	—
Mullein.....lb.	—	1.00
Orange.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Poppy, red.....lb.	.70	.75
Saffron, American.....lb.	—	.80
Valencia.....lb.	—	13.00
Tilla (see Linden)		

*Nominal

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados.....lb.	—	.75
Cape.....lb.	.11	.12
Curacao, cases.....lb.	.08	.08½
Socotrine, whole.....lb.	—	.50
Ammoniac, tears.....lb.	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.	—	—
Arabic, firsts.....lb.	.27	.28
Seconds.....lb.	.24	.25
Sorts Amber.....lb.	.10	.11
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	.21	.23
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	.50
Powdered.....lb.	.90	1.00
Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	.80	1.00
Sumatra.....lb.	.24	.25
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list		
Catechu.....lb.	.11	.12
Chicle.....lb.	.80	1.00
Damar.....lb.	.19	.20
Euphorbium.....lb.	—	.22
Powdered.....lb.	—	.50
Galbanum.....lb.	—	1.35
Gambier.....lb.	.07½	.08
Gamboge.....lb.	—	1.10
Guaiac.....lb.	.40	.42
Hemlock.....lb.	.83	.90
Kino.....lb.	.48	.50
Mastic.....lb.	.55	.60
Myrrh, Select.....lb.	.50	.55
Sorts.....lb.	.45	.46
Olibanum, siftings.....lb.	.12	.13
Tears.....lb.	.15	.17
Opium, See fine chem. list		
Sandarac.....lb.	.35	.40
Spruce.....lb.	—	1.60
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs		
Thus.....lb.	.06½	.07
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	3.75	3.80
Seconds.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Powdered.....lb.	1.75	1.85

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SE114	Surgical Oakum	500 lbs.	Atlanta, Ga.
20421	Surgical Oakum	70000 lbs.	St. Louis
20904	Surgical Oakum	1005 lbs.	Phila., Pa.
20904	Surgical Oakum	9771 lbs.	Phila., Pa.
C-125	Vet'nary Oakum	900 lbs.	Chicago
C-330	Oakum Pads, #1	32527 lbs.	St. Louis

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D. C.lb.	.90	—	1.06
Diamond "I"lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fine Orangelb.	.65	—	.66
Second Orangelb.	.60	—	.62
T. N.lb.	.54	—	.55
Button ....lb.	.85	—	.90
Regular bleached ....lb.	.48	—	.50
Bone Dry ....lb.	.60	—	.62

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite ....lb.	—	—	.55
Balmory ....lb.	.15	—	.17
Bay, true ....lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	.11	—	.12
Buchu, short ....lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Long ....lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	—
American .. ....lb.	—	—	.20
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.35
Catnip ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Chestnut ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Chiretta ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Coca, Huanuco ....lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Coltsfoot ....lb.	.09	—	.11
Conium ....lb.	.25	—	.28
Corn Silk ....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Damiana ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Deer Tongue ....lb.	.09	—	.10
Digitalis ....lb.	.14	—	.17
Eucalyptus ....lb.	.07	—	.08
Euphorbia Pilulifera ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Grindella Robusta ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Henbane ....lb.	—	—	.25
Henna ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Horehound ....lb.	.11	—	.12
Jaborandi ....lb.	.32	—	.33

Laurel ....lb.	.03	—	.04
Life Everlasting ....lb.	.06	—	.10
Liverwort ....lb.	.30	—	.33
Lobelia ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Matteo ....lb.	.21	—	.22
Marjoram, German ....lb.	—	—	—
French ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Motherwort Herb ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Pennyroyal ....lb.	.10	—	.1½
Peppermint, American ....lb.	—	—	.25
Pichi ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Prince's Pine ....lb.	.18	—	.19
Plantain ....lb.	.12	—	.14
Pulsatilla ....lb.	—	—	.75
Queen of the Meadow....lb.	.10	—	.11
Rose, red ....lb.	.50	—	.55
Rosemary ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Rue ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Sage, Dalmatian ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Greek ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Spanish ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Savory ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Senna, Alexandria, whole....lb.	.75	—	.80
Half Leaf ....lb.	.28	—	.30
Siftings ....lb.	.12	—	.15
Timnevelly ....lb.	.10	—	.20
Pods ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Powdered ....lb.	.10	—	.14
Skullcap, Western ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Spearmint, American ....lb.	—	—	.25
Squaw Vine ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Stramonium ....lb.	.20	—	.22
Tansy ....lb.	.16	—	.20
Thyme Spanish ....lb.	.06	—	.06½
French ....lb.	.12	—	.12½
Uva Ursi ....lb.	.05	—	.05½
Witch Hazel ....lb.	.08	—	.09
Wormwood, imported ....lb.	.15	—	.16
Yerba Santa ....lb.	.17	—	.18

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	—	.35
Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.60	—	.65
Alkanet ....lb.	.25	—	.27
Althea, cut ....lb.	.16	—	.17
Whole ....lb.	.14	—	.15
Angelica American ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Arnica ....lb.	—	—	.75
Arrowroot, American ....lb.	.07½	—	.08
Bermuda ....lb.	—	—	.06
St. Vincent ....lb.	.05½	—	.06
Bamboo Brier ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot ....lb.	.06	—	.07
Belladonna ....lb.	—	—	.35
Berberis, Aquifolium ....lb.	—	—	.20
Beth ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood ....lb.	.19	—	.20
Blueflag ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Bryonia ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Burdock, Imported ....lb.	.13	—	.15
American ....lb.	.13	—	.15
Calamus, bleached ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Unbleached, natural ....lb.	—	—	.13
Cohosh, black ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Blue ....lb.	.12	—	.13
Colchicum ....lb.	.30	—	.32
Colombo, whole ....lb.	.06½	—	.07
*Comfrey ....lb.	—	—	.45
Culver's ....lb.	.21	—	.22
Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Dandelion, Imported ....lb.	—	—	.15
Doggrass, genuine ....lb.	.15	—	.17
American ....lb.	.10	—	.12
Echinacea ....lb.	—	—	.50
Elecampanelb.	—	—	.18
Galangallb.	.12	—	.14
Gelsemiumlb.	—	—	.20
Gentianlb.	.09	—	.10
Geraniumlb.	—	—	.18

*Nominal

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Wood Alcohol (All Grades)

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Seeds and Spices

Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.25	—	.27
See Spices				
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	1.00	—	5.00
Northwestern wild	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Southern wild	lb.	7.00	—	10.00
Gold Seal	lb.	—	—	4.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	5.25
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.80
White, Domestic	lb.	—	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Imported Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Helonias (Unicorn false)	lb.	.55	—	.60
Ipecac Cartagena	lb.	—	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.50	—	2.65
Rio whole	lb.	—	—	2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.65
Jalap, whole	lb.	.25	—	.40
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	—	.18
Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Selected	lb.	.27	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.16
Lovage	lb.	—	—	.75
Manaca	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	—	—	.11
Musk, Russian	lb.	—	—	1.10
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Verona	lb.	.06	—	.07
Fingers	lb.	.74	—	.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	—	.26
Pellitory	lb.	.30	—	.32
Pink true	lb.	—	—	1.25
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.19
Poke	lb.	.12	—	.14
Rhatany	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rhubarb				
High Dried	lb.	—	—	.35
Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.40
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.55	—	.60
Mexican	lb.	—	—	.40
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.06½

Senega	lb.	.70	—	.75
Serpentaria	lb.	—	—	1.60
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.32	—	.35
Stripped	lb.	—	—	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.25	—	.27
Squill, white	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Stillingia	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.13
Turneric Madras	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Aleppy	lb.	.05½	—	.06
China	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Unicorn false, See Helonias				
True, See Aletris				
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	.15
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.30

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	.21
Star	lb.	.16½	—	.17
Spanish	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Annatto	lb.	.03	—	.05½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.05½	—	.06
South American	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Caraway, African	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.90	—	1.25
Decorticated	lb.	.45	—	.48
Celery	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Colchicum	lb.	—	—	.60
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Bleached	lb.	—	—	.07
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Dill	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Fennel, French	lb.	.08½	—	.09
German	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Flax, whole	per bbl.	—	—	12.00
Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07
*Nominal				

Foenugreek	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Chilian	lb.	.05	—	.06½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	—	—	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.23	—	.24
Lobelia	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.06½	—	.07
California, Brown	lb.	.08½	—	.06
Yellow	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07½	—	.08
English, Yellow	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.05	—	.06½
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Turkish	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Blue Indian	lb.	.04½	—	.05
White Indian	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Quince	lb.	.85	—	.90
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Japanese, small	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Domestic	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Sabadilla	lb.	.10	—	.12
Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.25
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	—	—
Kombe	lb.	—	—	.90
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
South American	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Worm, American	lb.	.12	—	.14
Levant	lb.	—	—	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19
Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.14
Japan	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cassia Buds	lb.	.20	—	.22
China, Selected, mats.	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.23	—	.30
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.26	—	.28
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.27
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.18	—	.22

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Dyes perfectly level with SULPHURIC ACID
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Essential Oils

Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Amboynas	lb.	.22	—	.23
Penang	lb.	.42	—	.43
Ginger, African	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.25	—	.27
Fancy Bold	lb.	—	—	—
Japan	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Cochin lemon	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Mace, Siaw	lb.	.30	—	.31
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.32	—	.33
Batavia	lb.	.23	—	.25
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.14	—	.15
75s-80s	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
White	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Pimento, Select	lb.	.04½	—	.05

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.25	—	.27
Bees, white	lb.	.45	—	.46
Yellow clean	lb.	.22	—	.24
Crude	lb.	.16	—	.18
Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 1, North Country ..	lb.	.55	—	.58
No. 2, North Country ..	lb.	.30	—	.32
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.18	—	.20
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.18	—	.20
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.12½
White	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Japan	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	.07
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	—	—	.35
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p. lb.	lb.	.07	—	.09
Ref'd, 118-120 deg.	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	—	8.50
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	6.00	—	8.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.				
Sweet	lb.	.45	—	.50
Peach Kernel (Apricot) ..	lb.	.30	—	.35
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rectified	lb.	—	—	1.65
Anise, Technical	lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.70
Bay	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.25
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Crude	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cade	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.70	—	.75
U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Camphor, by-product	lb.	—	—	.09
Japanese, white	lb.	.26	—	.28
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Cassia Technical	lb.	.75	—	.85
Lead, free	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	—	1.30
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..	lb.	22.00	—	22.50
Leaf	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.30
Java	lb.	—	—	.75
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Bottles	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	—	.85
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—	18.00
Croton	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Cumin	lb.	—	—	7.25
Erigeron	lb.	—	—	3.50

Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	6.00	—	8.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Turkish	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Ginger	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Wood	lb.	.75	—	.80
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.50	—	7.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.90
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	—	6.00
Distilled	lb.	—	—	.80
Linaloe	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	24.00
Artificial	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	20.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	25.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Italian	lb.	2.65	—	3.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	—	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	—	—	4.50
Patchouli	lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Peppermint Natural, ths.	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Japanese	lb.	.75	—	.80
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
French	lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	1.75	—	2.25
Pumilio	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	8.00	—	14.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	2.75

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Rosemary	lb.	.55	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India.....	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
West Indian	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Artificial	lb.	.60	—	.65
Savin	ib.	4.25	—	4.50
Spearmint	lb.	—	—	5.50
Spruce	lb.	—	—	.90
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	—	—	8.00
Tar, bbls.	gal.	.33	—	.35
Refined, U.S.P., cans.....	gal.	—	—	1.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.....	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
White, French	lb.	1.85	—	1.40
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Wine, heavy	lb.	—	—	4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.....	lb.	.35	—	.36
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Wormwood Dom.	lb.	16.50	—	17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Manilla	lb.	35.00	—	36.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	15.00

Oleoresins

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.00
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.00	—	3.30
Malefern	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum).....	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00

PERFUMER SUNDRIES

Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—	8.00
Ambergris, gray	oz.	—	—	25.00
Chalk, precipitated	lb.	.02 1/4	—	.03 1/2
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Lanolin hydrous	lb.	.13	—	.14
Lanolin anhydrous	lb.	.17	—	.18
Musk Cab., pods.....	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....	oz.	26.00	—	28.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....	oz.	40.00	—	42.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....	oz.	26.00	—	27.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole.....	lb.	.09	—	.10
Verona	lb.	.07	—	.08
Powdered, Gran.	lb.	.10	—	.12
Rice Starch	lb.	.18	—	.20
Talc, Italian	ton	45.00	—	46.00
Talc, French	ton	27.00	—	28.00
Talc, domestic	ton	18.00	—	20.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Imported	lb.	—	—	2.50
Anethol	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Anisal Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	6.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	1.50
Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	2.50
Orneol	lb.	—	—	3.50
Bromstyrol	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	3.25	—	3.75

Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	25.00	—	40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	4.50
Citral	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Citronellol	lb.	13.50	—	16.00
Coumarin	lb.	3.75	—	5.10
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	—	6.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Eugenol	lb.	4.50	—	5.10
Geraniol	lb.	3.00	—	3.75
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.50	—	8.00
Heliotropin	lb.	.25	—	.35
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—	10.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Linalool	lb.	6.75	—	8.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	3.85	—	4.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	—	—	6.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	—	7.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	5.50	—	8.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....	lb.	.13 1/4	—	.14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	—	—	40.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	—	22.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Nerolin	lb.	—	—	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Rhodinol	lb.	—	—	18.00
Safrol	lb.	—	—	.65
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	.47 1/2	—	.60
Vanillin	oz.	—	—	.55
Violet, artificial (Ionone).....	lb.	—	—	10.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....	lb.	—	—	3.00

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ALMONDS—100 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Lisbon; 3 csks., F. E. Childs & Co., Barcelona; 200 csks., Central Union Trust Co., Barcelona; 550 cs., 140 bls., Irving National Bank, Alicante; 200 cs., Lee, Higginson & Co., Alicante; 240 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 2,100 cs., Order, Alicante; 50 cs., 350 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Alicante; 500 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Alicante; 20 bbls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante.

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 15 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool; **Sulfate**, 10 csks., A. V. Berner & Co., Liverpool.

ANTIMONY—Sulfide, 100 csks., Antimony & Compounds Co., Havre; **Oxide**, 89 csks., Antimony & Compounds Co., Havre; **Regulus**, 500 cs., Wah Chang Trading Co., Tientsin.

ARSENIC—Crude, 100 cs., Furukawa & Co., Tokyo.

BARIUM—Chloride, 53 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 25 csks., Order, Hamburg; 34 csks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam.

BARK—Mangrove, 185 bgs., G. De Vries & Sons, Macassar.

BAY RUM—15 bbls., Born Distilling Co., San Juan.

BEANS—Cocoa, 57 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Puerto Plata; 1,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Trinidad; 36 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 1,768 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 5,800 bgs., Order, Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., Middleton & Co., Demerara; 1,000 bgs., A. S.

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CALCIUM HYDRATE—25 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester.

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COLORS—1 cse., American Express Co., Bremerhaven; 10 csks., Fezandie & Sperle, Bremerhaven; 23 bbls., Geigy Co., Havre; 5 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 1 csk., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; 1 csk., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 1 cse., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Liverpool; 8 csks., Interstate Chem. Co., Manchester; **Bronze**, 10 cs., W. H. Kemp Co., Bremerhaven; 16 cs., Gerstendorfer Bros., Bremerhaven; 11 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld Co., Bremerhaven; **Coal Tar**, 2 csks., Franklin Import & Export Co., Hamburg; **Earth**, 137 csks., Ohio Export & Trading Co., Hamburg; 4 csks., Franco American Agency, Marseilles.

COPRA—591 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Belize; 6,216 csks., A. D. Welds Sons, Manila.

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DEXTRINE—150 bgs., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam.

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EXTRACT—Lemon, 980 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux; **Vanilla**, 337 cs., J. J. Murphy, Bordeaux.

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HERBS—7 bls., Stern Shipping Co., Havre; 10 bls., Peck & Velsor, Antwerp

HOPS—5 bls., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 20 bls., S. Steiner, Rotterdam

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LEAVES—Eucalyptus, 11 bls., P. E. Anderson & Co., Barcelona; Thyme, 26 cks., P. E. Anderson & Co., Barcelona

LEECHES—8 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 3 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux

LICORICE—Juice, 50 cs., A. M. Leslie, Marseilles

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LUPULINE—5 cs., American Buttomizing Co., Rotterdam

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NAPHTHALENE—960 bgs., Bernard, Judae & Co., Hull

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OCRE—70 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Hull; 25 cks., J. L. Smith & Co., Manila

OPIUM—17 cs., Order, Rotterdam

PEROXIDE HYDROGEN—39 cs., McMonnies, Bordeaux

PHOSPHATE—750 bgs., Bank of New York, Antwerp

PHOSPHORUS—200 cs., M. Miller, Havre

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PEUMBAGO—154 bbls., Order, Colombo; 325 bbls., J. F. Starkey & Co., Colombo

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ROOT—8 bls., R. Hilliers Son & Co., Antwerp; Aconite, 6 cks., P. E. Anderson & Co., Barcelona; Gentian, 183 bls., A. A. Arditti & Co., Bordeaux; Jalapa, 18 bls., H. Fried, Vera Cruz; Licorice, 13 bls., M. Leslie & Co., Barcelona; 91 bls., Order, Kulkat; Musk, 4 bls., Order, Hamburg

SALT—14,202 bushels, Middleton & Co., Turks Island

SEED—200 cks., W. J. Scarlett & Co., Havre; 200 cks., Illinois Seed Co., Havre; 200 cks., Layton & Layton, Havre; 200 cks., Garfield, Williamson, Havre; 200 cks., Whitney Eckstein & Co., Havre; 200 cks., Hamilton Bacon Co., Havre; 250 cks., Garfield, Williamson, Havre; 22 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Anise, 55 cks., P. E. Anderson & Co., Barcelona; Caraway, 300 bls., Schiltus American Trading Co., Rotterdam; Clover, 350 bls., Crabbs, Reynolds, Havre; 200 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 250 cks., J. Buffington, Havre; 25 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; 113 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Coriander, 750 cks., J. J. Toledano Co., Bordeaux; Cummin, 75 cks., J. J. Toledano Co., Bordeaux; Linseed, 16,948 bgs., L. Dreyfus & Co., Buenos Aires; 25,759 bgs., W. H. Muller, Buenos Aires; 21,147 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; Mustard, 150 bgs., A. Joennson & Co., Rotterdam; 25 bls., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; Rape, 25 bls., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; Sesame, 10 cs., Kwong Tai Chong, Hongkong

SHELLAC—200 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 500 bgs., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Calcutta; 1,650 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 18 pkgs., Kasebier Chatfield Co., Manchester

SOAP—15 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Bordeaux; 16 cs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 96 cs., H. Babcock & Co., Smyrna; 100 cs., Order, Marseilles

SODIUM SALTS—Bromide, 8 cs., Order, Hamburg; Chlorate, 200 cs., C. W. Campbell, Rotterdam; 300 kgs., Brewer & Co., Rotterdam; Fluoride, 250 bgs., Superfos Co., Rotterdam; Hydrosulfite, 135 cks., Order, Rotterdam; Prussiate, 34 cks., H. J. Baker & Bro., Liverpool

SPICES—Annatto, 121 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston; Cassia, 250 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam; Chillies, 378 bgs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; Cinnamon, 100 bbls., Order, Colombo; Cloves, 1,450 bls., Furness, Withy & Co., Liverpool; Ginger, 13 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston; 41 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Kingston; 89 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 148 bgs., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston; 141 bgs., Irving National Bank, Kingston; 114 bgs., Irving National Bank, Kingston; Mace, 53 cs., J. C. Van Rossen & Co., Macassar; 200 cs., E. Boustead & Co., Singapore; 32 bbls., 6 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; Nutmegs, 52 cs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 95 cs., 15 bls., American Bluefriesveem, Inc., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 120 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; Pepper, 1,191 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Batavia; 980 bgs., National City Bank, Batavia; 1,280 bgs., Order, Cochiti; 100 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Cochiti

SPONGES—14 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 11 bls., American Trading Co., La Guayra

TALC—300 bgs., L. A. Salomon, Genoa

TAPIOCA FLOUR—540 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 2 bgs., Hartmann Pacific Co., Batavia; 300 bgs., Van Nierop & Co., Samarang; 6,479 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 1,235 bgs., Order, Penang

TARTAR—39 bbls., C. Pfizer & Co., Alicante; 50 cks., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg; 525 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; Cream, 300 cks., W. Neuberg, Bremerhaven

TERPINOL—1 csk., Belgian Trading Co., Havre

WAX—502 bgs., East Coast Warehouse, Danzig; 122 bgs., American European Exchange Corporation, Danzig; Paraffin, 1,888 bgs., Union Petroleum Co., Batavia; 1,600 bgs., Union Petroleum Co., Calcutta

WHITING—16 cks., Superfos Co., Gothenburg; 4 bgs., A. J. Alsford Corporation, Antwerp

WINE—Medicinal, 1,400 cs., E. La Montague Sons, Bordeaux; 300 cs., Irving National Bank, Bordeaux; 500 cs., Renken & Yates Smith, Bordeaux; 1,910 cs., J. Wile Sons & Co., Bordeaux; 1,400 cs., E. La Montague Sons, Bordeaux; 315 cs., Grosvenor Nicholas & Co., Bordeaux; 12,000 cs., Lafayette Importing Co., Bordeaux; 3 cs., E. Jeramee, Havre; 125 cs., E. St. Laurent & Co., Havre; 300 cs., Grosvenor, Nicholas Co., Rotterdam; 38 cs., Fiallos & Epfler, San Juan

ZINC—Dust, 100 cs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; White, 25 bbls., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Marseilles

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has made public the reclassification of chemicals, oils and paints suggested by the tariff commission. Among the more important changes are those in paragraph 30 relating to tanning and dye interests and in paragraph 49 relative to perfume materials. Mangrove, wattle extract, fustic extract, divi divi extract, cutch, myrobalan and valonia extracts are specifically mentioned for the first time in paragraph 30. It is suggested by the commission that dye materials have similar treatment.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., will be represented at the Knitting Arts Exposition, Philadelphia, by an elaborate display which will present the varied uses for which dyes are employed in the knitting trade.

The Interstate Commission has handed down a decision in Case 11,544 of Barrett Company against the Philadelphia & Reading, et al. In their syllabus in this case the commissioners say: "Rate on coal tar, in carloads, from South Bethlehem, Pa., to Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, Pa., found unreasonable during federal control. Reparation awarded."

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., spoke on the dye industry and the tariff before the United States Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City. He said in part: "With the possible exception of two or three of the strongest manufacturers all would leave the field as soon as it was definitely made to appear that they were to have no protection more effective than the tariff."

DYE IMPORTS DURING MARCH

Washington, May 3.—Imports of dyes into the United States by countries, during March, were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and alizarin dyes		Colors or dyes not elsewhere specified	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
France .....	.....	.....	4,681	10,973
Austria .....	.....	.....	1,111	2,218
Germany	34,352	44,206	39,612	81,343
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	10,041	24,463
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	76,413	93,699
England	2,990	963	24,104	35,754
Canada	2	5	200	247
Japan .....	.....	.....	36	51
Total	37,344	45,174	156,198	246,768

Countries	Indigo, natural		Indigo, synthetic		Extracts and decoctions for dyeing	
	lbs.	Dollars	lbs.	Dollars	lbs.	Dollars
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	769
Switzerland	9,645	13,944	882	532	.....	.....
England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,674	5,236
Dominican Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,867	3,344
Dutch East Indies	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	44
Total	9,649	13,950	1,471	1,588	97,770	9,969

Judge Mack has appointed Jesse W. Ehrich receiver in equity for the Rex Paint Corporation, under a bond of \$5,000, upon the application of Edward H. Russell, a creditor for \$14,000. The liabilities are stated to be \$47,642 and assets are given as \$53,270.

A. L. Van Ameringen, American representative of Polak & Schwartz of Zaandam, Holland, has moved from 13 Gold st., New York, to Irving Place near 15th street.

EXPORTS OF DYES IN MARCH

Washington, D. C., May 3.—Domestic exports of dyes from the United States by countries, during March, were as follows:

Countries	Aniline dyes	Logwood extract	All others
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Belgium	3,204	.....	35
Denmark	506	.....	1,238
France .....	.....	12,076	4
Germany .....	.....	187	630
Greece	2,071	.....	.....
Italy .....	.....	2,530	.....
Spain	1,800	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	1,830	.....	.....
England	1,818	1,433	4,150
Canada	38,249	3,574	38,073
Mexico	12,259	69	8,881
Cuba	885	18	2,619
Argentina	1,361	2,772	2,501
Brazil	6,845	396	1,094
Uruguay	2,816	.....	.....
China	1,032	.....	.....
British India	282,837	.....	1,152
Straits Settlements	1,842	.....	.....
Hongkong	8,363	.....	10
Japan	188,615	22,999	30,078
Australia	1,593	426	18
New Zealand	3,423	.....	.....
British South Africa	10,230	.....	2,203

F. E. Watermeyer of Fritzsche Brothers, New York, sailed for Rotterdam last Saturday on the New Amsterdam. He will visit the essential oil districts of France, Holland, and Germany, and return here about July 1.

The Proprietary Association will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Astor, New York, on May 10, 11 and 12.

The Zarembo Co. has obtained a judgment for \$2,066.45 against the Warner-Kilpatrick Chemical Co., Inc.

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14 POINTS FOR BUSINESS MEN

A country-wide survey of business conditions made public by the National Association of Credit Men, following a meeting of the Credit Defense Council shows the following salient facts:

1. The predicted Spring revival in industry has failed to materialize, with a few exceptions in lines which were the first to liquidate.
2. Unemployment is still on the increase, although somewhat arrested by the usual seasonal improvement.
3. Inroads have been made upon savings which had been steadily increasing until recently.
4. Collections have continued difficult and liquidation of debts and bank loans is still a slow progress. Some large concerns are asking for extended terms and offering notes for past due accounts.
5. There has been a steady decline in bank clearings figures in harmony with reduced business and liquidated prices.
6. Efforts are being made to operate on the smallest possible stocks.
7. We are approaching the time of renewal of manufacture.
8. Speculation at this time of undue pressure for business is unsafe and if indulged in will result in delaying recovery.
9. Railroads are making progress toward the ultimate solution of their most serious problems.
10. The housing shortage problem has yet to be solved.
11. There must be created adequate machinery for the underwriting of financing of commerce to foreign markets.
12. The banking situation is sound.
13. American enterprises on the whole are still sound.
14. The liquidation process must continue.

The Federal Reserve Board says of conditions during April:

"The expectations of many, that the spring of 1921 would see economic and business readjustment fairly completed, have not been realized. The month of April has, however, given evidence of the development of an improved feeling in many sections of the country with regard to the business situation and outlook. While there is still much uncertainty as to when the readjustment now in process may be expected to reach its end, and while the business situation in some sections of the country and in some fields of industry is still beset with difficulties, some of the recent factors of uncertainty are either being eliminated or are of diminishing importance."

The City of Berkeley, Cal., has filed a suit in the Superior Court against the Procter & Gamble Co. to collect \$4,245 unpaid taxes, interest on the money to the amount of \$743.75 and a penalty of \$800, making a total of \$5,843.75. The complaint sets forth that there were 4,000 tons of copra lying on the company's wharves in March, 1919, which were not accounted for in the tax returns of the concern. E. V. Gove, City Tax Collector, made a demand for the payment of the taxes, it is said, but the company has failed to make payment.

A bill has been passed by the Assembly of the California Legislature at Sacramento and referred to the Senate providing a penalty in the act regulating commercial fertilizers. When the act was passed originally it was unintentionally silent on the penalty for violations and the amendment fixes it at not more than \$50 for a first offense or \$100 for later offenses.

The Dutch motorship Artemis has arrived at San Francisco to take a cargo of lubricating oil, valued at \$1,000,000, to the United Kingdom for the Shell Company.

New Incorporations

The California Paint & Shellac Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$20,000. Charles M. Berry, H. Weaver and G. S. Hinson.

Pyro-Void, Inc., San Francisco, capital \$100,000. To manufacture medicines. W. W. Hoagland, R. L. Gardner and C. F. Bradley.

The Standard Carbon Company, Richmond, Cal., capital \$25,000. W. W. Henry, Jr., A. L. Merritt, Gerald Welton, R. W. Maples and H. W. Hulton.

J. Hoeffer & Co., Manhattan, capital \$60,000. To manufacture lithographic inks. J. A. Hoeffer, M. Pawel; attorney J. Pawel, 18 East 138th st., New York.

Amylac Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$10,000. To manufacture glues and pastes. Paul Kriesmann, Rae and Austin H. Woods, 208 North Wabash ave., Chicago.

Mack Paint Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$10,000. Manufacturers. R. L. McNamara, Elizabeth G. McNamara, Lena Van Buren, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wentzell Chemical Distributing Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. R. Moulton, E. R. Dick, E. T. Moriarity; attorney, J. P. Nolan, 25 Broad st., New York.

Wilson Barnes Soaps Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del.

Ric-O Extract Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. To make toilet preparations. Jos. M. Liever, Dr. Ranlof Pobst, Dr. Calege, Reading, Pa.; attorney, Colonial Charter Co.

Consolidated Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Soap manufacturers. Colonial Charter Co., Wilmington, Del.

Kero Chemical Corporation, Bay Shore, L. I., capital \$300,000. C. V. Reeve, C. Young, H. W. Barto; attorney, F. J. Knorr, Albany, N. Y.

America's Drug Stores, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. F. Lopinto, J. Cicatelli; attorney, J. Lopinto, 160 Pearl st., New York.

Williams Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital, \$60,000. Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

Colamar Drug Supply and Importing Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. C. Sepe, A. Coppola, H. Lauro; attorneys, Caldwell & Polhemus 50 Church st. New York.

Arex Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$7,750,000. Chemicals. United States Corporation Co., New York, Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle.

Hydrox Gas and Equipment Co., Dover, Del., capital \$3,000,000. Apparatus for the manufacture of hydrogen and carbon. W. L. Reinecker, W. R. Griffith, P. W. Hepburn, Pittsburgh. Incorporated by the Capital Trust Company of Delaware.

Universal Container Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$4,500,000. Anson E. Cranil, William V. Berry, Edward F. Rochm, New York. Incorporated by Corporation Trust Company of America.

Circle Wholesale Drug Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. S. Lubarsky, H. Goldstein, I. Staub; attorney, E. I. Rubenstein, 50 Court st., Brooklyn.

Essential Materials Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Dyestuffs. L. H. Wallace, G. Lau, F. T. Commoss; attorney, P. H. Delehanty, 115 Broadway, New York.

Nadler Drug Stores, Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. B. and F. Nadler, A. Rothenberg; attorney, A. Rosenbluth, Woolworth Building, New York.

Beach Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Incorporated by the American Guaranty and Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.

Cleaning Compounds Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. E. B. Bogardus, R. Dean, H. J. White; attorney, T. N. Ripsom, 366 Madison ave., New York.

James Drug Company, Manhattan, capital \$75,000. W. E. Schrammek, C. Woodburn, M. L. Phelan; attorney, M. Nave, 2 Rector st., New York.

Park Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Guaranty and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Universal Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals and chemical by-products. H. L. Jones, Norfolk, Va., president; J. McD. Woolford, Richmond, treasurer.

The Robert Wysley Co., Hoboken, N. J. Filed notice of organization to manufacture chemicals. Nicholas Noggi, 91 River st., Hoboken.

The Elm Co., 214 Elm street, Newark, N. J. Filed notice of organization to manufacture chemical products. Louis Schapiro 171 Spruce street, Newark.

The Oil & Supply Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., capital, \$20,000. To manufacture and deal in refined oils. H. O. Nottingham, Frank B. Page and James E. Hauronic, 116 South Michigan ave., Chicago.

The Lowry Mfg. Co., Winchester, Ky., capital, \$10,000. To manufacture washing powder and other chemical products. E. A. and S. M. Lowry, and Edward C. Epperson.

California Paint & Shellac Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital, \$10,000. To manufacture paint, oils, etc. C. M. Berry, G. S. Hinson and J. H. Weaver; the company is represented by Alfred Barstow, 600 Kerckhoff Building.

The Renfro-Justus Paint Co., Brownwood, Tex., capital, \$10,000. To manufacture paints, oils, etc. J. F. Renfro, C. B. Justus and O. J. McInnis.

Designations—Southern Phosphate Corporation, Delaware, capital, 300,000 shares of stock, no par value; representative, H. E. Bowers, 25 Broad st., New York.

Change of Name—The Eastman Salt Products Co., Saginaw, Mich., has filed notice of change of name to the Saginaw Salt Products Co.

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To aid in raising funds for the Salvation Army, the following named have consented to act as a clearing committee, representing the chemical, color, explosive and fertilizer trades and the chemical laboratories of Manhattan, Bronx and Long Island City: Charles E. Sholes, chairman; Horace Bowker, E. V. Peters, Albert R. Ledoux, Walter M. Annette, Maximillian Toch, C. C. Drew and H. A. Stebbins. It is not intended that there shall be any particular urgings or special solicitations for funds, but it is requested that the trade appoint one or more persons in each house to receive voluntary subscriptions, that a suitable notice be placed in each and that funds thus collected be sent to any member of the above mentioned committee on or before May 15, 1921.

Midland Trading Company, dealers in chemicals, have moved from 90 West street to 47 West street.

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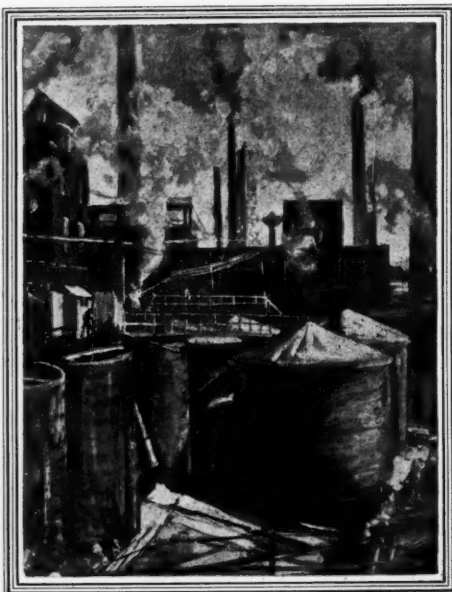
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